HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST.
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV. NO 118— BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 20 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
21 May	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allowed will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £103
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ...	8427
14th July	MANDALA ...	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ...	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
20th May	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Kangoon Maru ..	5059	23 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 June	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	13th May
Honolulu Maru..	13th May	27th „
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th „	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th „	5th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 358.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hymum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer,

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale.

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.

A 28527

WANTED,—Hundred Matriculates, fifty B.A., and F.A., thirty Doctors, fifty Typists, Stenographers and 20 Overseers and Sub-Overseers, searching employments etc. For terms send two half anna stamps to BHATNAGAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Bareilly.

R214

WANTED—Good MAGICIANS, CIRCUS MEN, ACROBATS, CONCERTS, STAGE DANCING GIRLS, conjurors and other artists. Apply Box No. 1972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R251

WANTED—CANDIDATES desiring to pass Station Master, Goods Coaching, Parcel Clerk, Ticket Collector or Guard, Course should apply with two annas stamp to SUPERINTENDENT, Railway duties Training and Telegraph School, Delhi.

A R246

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/-. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once:—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.

T R23583

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to overcome it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941

L R239

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD., Benares.

T R229

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|10.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12.

Two Turkish Bath Towels (69" x 36") and four Turkish Hand Towels (45" x 24") with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.

Unbleached 36" x 28" Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36" x 25" Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40" chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.
Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K3

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44" wide. Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide. Rs. 1|5 per yard, 72" wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill. Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K5

ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54" wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longcloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K2

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR SURAT.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on 6th June, 1927, for about 27 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Timari and Asindra leaves in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

(Sd)/-. A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.

28374

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of paving footpaths along Cawasji Patel Tank Street Arthur Road Bridge, Carnac Road, etc., will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 26th May, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per each copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th May, 1927.

28596

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER,

"THE MOSLEM CHRONICLE"

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the "MOSLEM CHRONICLE", coming out in June. It will contain articles both by eminent Moslem and non-Moslem Scholars and Politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages of the Moslem world will be reproduced. The Number will be a record of the most valuable documents relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Polities and History.

Free to subscribers whose annual subscription (Rs. 12/-) paid in advance. Rs. 2/- per copy for those who pay in advance. During June cash price Rs. 2/8, after June Rs. 5/- per copy.

Apply:—
THE MANAGER,
"The Moslem Chronicle,"
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

28562

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 966 of 1927.

DARASHA JIVAJI VAKIL .... Plaintiff

Vs.

KARMOO HUSSEIN ..... Defendant.

To,

KARMOO HUSSEIN

WHEREAS the Plaintiff filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 844-4-0 with interest and costs, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that unless you apply to the Chamber Judge within ten days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit under order 37 of the Civil Procedure Code the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for the said sum with interest and costs.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary
E. J. DAVAR.

The 5th day of May, 1927.

Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

28594

IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

No. 350 of 1926.

DEWARKADAS S|o Bazarimal, resident of Arain Takahswan ..Plaintiff.

CHAGALAL S|o Laloomal, now doing business in name, style of Messrs. L. Chagaram Toko, Bombay, (Indian Hotel) Bataedgadjar via Tjiinatu z Defendant

To,

Defendant abovenamed.

THE above Suit for Rs. 468-8-0 and costs has been fixed for 7th June, 1927, for final hearing when you are required to be present.

GOVERDHANDAS K.R.,
Clerk of Court.

28595

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

150, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Inami landed property known as "Dina Hotel" at Mahableshwar, which was advertised for sale on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES BLACK MOHAIR SEAL CLOTH (ASSORTED) COLOURS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the Bank concerned:

6 cases Black Mohair seal cloth (assorted colours))

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sister's Quarters, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, a lot of furniture such as glass door, cupboards, iron cots large galvanised tubs, arm and without arm chairs, dinner wagons, wash hand tables, screen, soil linen baskets, dining table, etc., etc.

The property will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE YARN TESTING MACHINE WITH SCALES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the concerned:

One yarn Testing machine with scales, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Tokersey Jivraj and others and on acount and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor Bai Ramabai widow of Khimji Devji and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of August 1923 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 27th day of May 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Elphinstone Road Estate belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Argyle Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 401 8/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and Cadestral Survey No. 99 Mandvi Division, together with the dwelling house buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 4791, Street Nos. 98 to 106, and bounded on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by land belonging to the Trustees now in the occupatation of Bai Gangabai widow of of Cooverji Deongersey and Lakhmibai widow Mohanji Doogersey, on or towards the North by other land belonging to the Trustees now in the occupation of the Trustees of the late Gopalji Visram and on or towards the South by Musjid Bridge Street North.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

with
KEN MAYNARD

'FELIX SPOTS THE SPOOKS"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON

"A MODERN MIRACLE',

The De Forest Phono Film

TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES.

Presented in India by

R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.

Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.

OPENING DATE MAY 21ST

Time ! ! !

SATURDAY at 6-15, and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY at 4, 6-15, and 10 p.m.
MONDAY to FRIDAY at 6-15, and 10 p.m.,

ADMISSION RATES.

Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.

Balcony Annas 12, Gallery Annas 8.

Foyer Boxes, Side Boxes, Dress Circle Boxes, according to the accommodation and situation.

Advance Booking at Messrs: S. ROSE & CO., till SATURDAY 1-30 p.m., afterwards at Royal Opera House from 4-30 on SATURDAY, and from 10 to 12 and from 3-30 SUNDAY at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

LAST DRAMAS ! LAST DRAMAS !!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage on

FRIDAY 20th May, 1927 at 9 P. M.

SANSHAYA KALLOL

at the DAMODAR THACKERSEY HALL, Parel.

Saturday, 21st May, 1927 at 9-30 p.m.] [Sunday, 22nd May 1927 at 3-30 p.m.

NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !

SUNHERI MACHHALI

(In Urdu)

AT THE **RIPON THEATRE**, GRANT ROAD.

Book your seats immediately.

RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will take the part of the Heroine.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, May 19.

London market yesterday closed 1/16d lower for both spot and forward. Shanghai exchange is firm at 2-6 3/4. New York Silver yesterday closed at 55 7/8 cents. China sold in London and buyers satisfied conditions remained unchanged. With the above news the local market opened steady. There was some buying by Calcutta operators and prices hardened. This steadiness induced shorts to cover and the market picked up good tone. The close was steady as under:—

Silver spot	59	0	0
Vaishakh	58	12	0
Jaishta	59	0	0
Double options premium Jaishta	1	0	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, May 19.

The Gold market ruled quiet in anticipation of increased arrivals by the coming mail. There was some liquidation of long contracts and the market closed as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21	9	9
Vaishakh	21	9	6
Jaishta	21	9	6

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

Bombay, May 19.

The Imperial Bank showed a fall of 237 lakhs in cash balance with no change in the Bank rate which continues 7 per cent. Some believed in a rise to 8 per cent. today but the expectations were not realised. The 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper opened to-day at about Rs. 78/2 and registered a sharp drop of eight annas on heavy long liquidation, short selling and hedge selling against option risks. The market was more or less in a panic condition and it seemed that there would be no end of heavy pouring in from all directions. Had it not been for some short covering with a view to secure profits which seemed the market from a further fall, things would have been very serious and unprecedented. Towards the close prices recovered two annas. The undertone of the market is weak and a feeling of uncertainty prevails in all quarters about the financial policy of the Government.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 77/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/12.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.
Forward rates. Delivery 15 June 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/14 1945-55 Rs. 107/13.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 19.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 89.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 19.

3 months London discounts 323/32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 19.

Linseed May	11	3	0
Linseed Sept.	11	10	3
Wheat May	7	13	0
Wheat May	8	0	6

Wheat white 70-30 Rs. 7/10/0.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7/13/0.
Wheats white Rs. 8/0/0.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 11/0/0.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11/4/0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12/4/0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat Rs. 12/4/0.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17/4/0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 18/0/0.
Castorseed Rs. 10/4/0.
Cottonseed Rs. 4/15/0.
Groundnuts Rs. 12/13/0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/12/0.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 23/0/0.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 26/5/0.
Tone:—Linseed market very steady and wheat ruled quiet with some profit taking.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar (Punjab), May 17.

Wheat Har	4	9	9
Wheat Bhadon	4	12	0
Wheat Asuj	4	13	9
Gram Jeth	3	11	9
Gram Har	3	13	6
Gram Asuj	4	0	9
Barley Jeth	3	6	6
Barley Asuj	3	11	0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	11	0
Rapeseeds Bhadon			
Cottonseeds Jeth	4	0	6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	5	6

READY.

New Wheat	4	8	0	to 5	1	0
New Gram	3	13	6	to 3	15	9
New Barley	3	5	0	to 3	6	6
Rapeseeds	7	10	0	to 8	0	0
Cottonseeds					4	1	0

Market arrival:—

Wheat	2000 mds.
Gram	1000 mds.
Barley	400 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market condition:—Steady.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 19

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,10,407		2,88,391
Central India	588	2,77,920		3,55,488
Barsi and Nagar	375	1,89,888		2,06,897
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,821		72,708
Berar	2	5,52,026		4,64,636
Central Provinces	21	2,25,453		2,39,865
Total Oomras..	986	16,22,525		16,27,985
Dholera	464	1,43,545		2,35,060
N.W. Provinces ..		55,061		1,27,880
Rajputana ..	80	47,821		97,458
Sind-Punjab ..	38	1,13,308		283,386
Broach	3,681	2,09,236		3,10,401
Coompta & Dharwar	2,749	84,537		86,495
Westerns-Northerns	777	38,490		58,332
Cocoanada ..		403		1,915
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		15,208		26,925
Persian		3,978		3,797
American		2,07,350		3,357
Egyptian and African	551	57,131		53,248
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147		
Total	9,238	25,98,624		29,19,396

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 12th May.
In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,608	2,71,525	4,46,858
Japan & China	500	12,19,292	14,42,656
Coast Ports ..		17,519	21,096
Up-country by Rail		92,067	67,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		23,923	11,616
Total	3108	16,24,326	19,89,374

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 19.

100 B. Karsandas Bengal 297
100 Shroff Coopar Africa 460
100 Japan Anjangaon 309
100 Bapan Harsud 310
100 Japan Khandwa 307
100 Forbes Shegaon 307
100 Ital India Panipat 297
100 H. Nenshi Bengal 293
100 Gosho Bengal 295
100 Ralli Bijapur 310
100 E. D. Sassoon Broad 335

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 19.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled easier to-day by evidencing a drop of about a Pence per cent. in Java Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh. 16/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh. 16/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 16/4 per cwt FBH
R. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Weekly Weather.—Generally unfavourable. Futures 11 to 13 points higher. Spot cotton improved 10 points to 15.80c.

Local.—Commission Houses Bought. Some Profit taking. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y. July Highest 15.83 (11-40 a.m.) lowest 15.72 (at the opening).

(1) Liverpool. Revised area under cultivation 1926, 48,730,000 acres, Yield per acre 181-9. Production 500 lbs. bales 17,910,000.

(2) New York Cables: Textiles unchanged. Market acts like remaining trading range temporarily until new crop news more definite. Still have a favourable opinion of market eventually.

(3) Scattered buying. Weather clear and getting warmer. Weekly Government weather report: generally unfavourable.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables:—

Advance due to report unfavourable weather met by long liquidation.

Weekly Weather Report mostly unfavourable.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., Bombay have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool:—

"Weekly weather report unfavourable due to coolness and lack of moisture in Eastern Belt and South Texas.

"Good progress has been made in North Central portion of Belt but much still unplanted."

From New Orleans:—

"This consumption will increase to 15,250,000 bales. Crop is generally late, acreage reduced by 10 to 15 per cent. compared last year.

"Mississippi overflows has done serious damage 750,000 bales. Think it a good time to buy if market declines on favourable weather during June.

"Advise buying more for substantial advance in July|August."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, dated 18-5-27 (10-40 a.m.):—

"General weather unfavourable, too cold; planting backward, cultivation fair, some fields grassy; indicated acreage about ten per cent. smaller than last year."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesngar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report rather unfavourable. Absence of pressure."

Messrs. Bruel and Co's. report issued to-day states that for ready cotton the demand is moderate and buyers are now trying to reduce the premiums to induce business. There are sellers of nice fine C.P. No. 2 at Rs. 8/12 on and C.P. No. 1 at Rs. 14/8 on Oomra May quotation.

We can see no reason to look for any serious change in prices in the near future, but we are of the opinion that the general tendency will be upward and that in the long run considerably higher prices may be seen. We therefore suggest that our friends should take advantage of any weak markets in order to secure an interest on the bull side.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York market opened steady and prices improved on account of the Government weekly weather report being unfavourable. At the advance there was some profit-taking and the close was rather quiet but steady. The condition of the textile trade continues healthy. Latest weather news are rather favourable. There is absence of rain with the prospects of warmer weather.

Trading began in July option at 15.72 and at 11-40, prices reached to 15.83 on trade support and speculative buying. Later on forecast of better weather caused some liquidation and the market closed 11 to 13 points higher. Spot cotton prices ruled steady at an advance of 10 points to 15.80c. The New Orleans market ruled steady and spot cotton prices improved 12 points to 15.43c.

The Liverpool market yesterday ruled rather firm on scattered buying. The demands for spot cotton was again brisk and the sales of ready cotton were reported 10,000 bales. This improvement in the demand of spot cotton gives an indication of a healthy demand for manufactured articles. Prices opened 4 points higher against and expectation of 2 points and ruled firm throughout the day on speculative buying. The close was rather irregular, near months showing a rise of 7 points and 9 points for the distant months. Spot cotton prices were raised 7 points to 8.72d. per lb.

The final revised figures regarding 1926 cotton crop were issued by the Agricultural Department showing the total area planted 48,730,000 acres; yield per acre 181.9 lbs and total production in the term of 500lbs a bale is figured at 17,910,000 bales. These figures are in accordance with the general expectation and had no price disturbing factor.

The crop is not doing well. A delayed start, imposed by low temperatures and too much rain in the East and too little moisture continues in the West. No welcome showers practically meeting requirements are reported from the droughty conditions in the West. On the whole crop conditions are spotted and bad spots greatly exceed the good ones.

In brief, nothing has happened to eliminate the hope of a yield well in excess of 15,000,000 bales, and for months to come there will be no positive assurance that will give a clue to the reliable yield for the growing crop. The prospect, however, is not favourable and in view of smaller carryover than generally anticipated from the last crop and with the satisfactory trade conditions in many countries, we should not care to take a bearish view. There may be hazards in buying cotton at this time around current levels. Unless we have a definite crop improvement, with authentic assurance of such improvement, we believe chances favour materially higher prices in the long run.

LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with better New York cables the local market opened steady with July/August Broach at Rs. 324/8 and improved to 325/12 on buying by Commission houses. There was profit taking by shrofts at this level and prices eased off to 327/8. Again prices recovered to 325/8 on renewed buying and finally closed as under at 4 p.m.

Broach A/M.	322	322/8	321	321/8
Broach J/A.	324/8	325/12	323/8	325
Broach A/M (1928)	327	327/8	326	326/8
Oomra May	303	304	302/8	302/8
Oomra July	306	307	306	306/8
Oomra D/J.	306/8	307/8	306/8	307
Benaal May	298	298	295	295
Bengal D/J.	278	278	275	275

SEWRI BAZAR.

Liverpool was unchanged and afterwards it eased off 2 points. The local market opened quiet with J/A. Broach at Rs. 323/8, and improved to 324 on buying by Jobbers and some operators. At the advance stroffs were sellers and the market ruled quiet and finally closed as under:—

Broach A/M.	321/8	322/4	321/12	321/12
Broach J/A.	323/8	324	323/4	323/4
Broach A/M. (1928)	324/8	325/4	324/12	324/12
Oomra May	302	302/8	302	302
Oomra July	306	306/8	306	306
Oomra D/J.	307/8	308/	307/8	307/8
Bengal May	295	295/8	295	295
Bengal D/J.	276	276/8	276	276

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 19.

The Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
May	202.30	+1.30
August	212.40	+2.10
November	216.16	+1.60

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 19.

Bengal 275 D/J.
Bengal 295 May.
Broach 322 A/M.
Broach 324 J/A.
Broach 326 A/M.
Oomra 302 May.
Oomra 306 July.
Oomra 308 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

	S. Fine	Fine.	F. G.	G.
Bengal	309	302	295	287
S. E.	306	299	292	284
Raj.	309	302	295	287
Broach	334	330	324	
P Ass.	346	339	332	325
Kadi	341	338	333	
Dholbra	339	336	331	
Surat	375	372	369	
Navsari	390	387	382	
Ex. S. F.	S. F.	Fine	F. Good	
Oomra	314	310	306	300
C. P. 1	328	324	320	314
C. P. 2	321	317	313	307
Khandesh	310	305	300	294
Muthia	308	303	298	292
Southern			333	329
Bijapore			328	324
Bhagalkot			343	339
Coompta		359	355	351
Tineveilli		370	366	372
Karanjni		382	378	374
Cambodia		387	383	379

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19

			Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	300/2	
"	Fine	"	295/98	
"	F.G.	"	293/92	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	295/97	
"	F.G	"	290	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	320/22	
Nagpur		"	318/20	
Yeotmal		"	312/15	
Arvi		"	312/15	
Amraoti		"	307/10	
Khamgaon-Akola		"	307/10	
Mulkapur		"	305/7	
Khandesh		"	303/5	
Muthia	Fine	"		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	308/10	
Purna	Average	"	300/5	
Parbhani/Sailu		"	305/7	
Indore/Ujjain		"	305/7	
Burwah Sanavad		"	305/7	

Broach Fine M.G. " 330/35+8 May
WesternsGoodHG 320/12 May June+13/4
Cambodia Fine F G 275/78
Mirai/Sangl. F.G. .. 335/37
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/45 May June+27
Dholera 320/22 May June +6
Kadi/Viramgam 325/27

STOCK EXCHANGE

STEADY BUT EARROW.

Bombay May 19.

Better quotations on the Cotton exchange arrested the attention of the operators helping a steady opening on the stock exchange for mill shares values showing a rise of Re. 1/4 to 2/8. The Bear operators started their game of hamering the market and prices declined slightly. The market ruled very steady at the decline and fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone ruled rather steady and the sessions appeared rather dull. There was some enquiry in Pearl, Fazal and Dying shares but could not register any market improvement owing to demand supplied by the bears. There was scattered enquiry in Tata Iron shares. The operators are awaiting the starting of business for the second settlement which is due on the 23rd inst. Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1467	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	368	12
Union .. :	5	0	4-0-6	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	12
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	201	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	670	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	47	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87½	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	695	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	5
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	847	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	570	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	550	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	720	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	10	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	5530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	293	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	708	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	215	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	131	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	131	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	206	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	8½	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	48	1000	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	8
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	85	
Apollo	50	..		
Assur Virjee ..	100	..		
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	360	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	936	4
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	320	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	440	
Central India O.	100	16	535	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	156	4
Crescent ..	100	4	223	12
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	290	
David	500	..	260	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1- 2	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	302	8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	151	4
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	952	8
Finlay	1,000	..	156	4
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	242	8
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	387	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1200	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	141	4
Madras United ..	250	15	50	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	340	
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	618	12
Poenix	100	10	432	8
Premier..	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	193	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	33	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		531	4
Swan	00	..	170	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				425
Bombay Cotton				360
Bombay Dyeing	937 8	937 8	936 4	936 4
Century ..	443 12	413 12	440	440
Central India				535
Colaba Land				156 4
Crescent				223 12
Edward Sassoon				151 4
Fazulbhoy	952 8	952 8	950	950
Finlays				156 4
Globe				428
Gokak				142 8
Indian Bleaching..				241 4
Indore Malwa				387 8
Kohinoor				1200
Madhowjee				145
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				160
Mysore				132 8
New Great ..				341 4
Pearl ..	623 12	623 12	618 12	618 12
Pabany				307 8
Phoenix				432 8
Simplex				193 12
Swadeshi				531 4
Swan Mills				170
Tata Mills				118 12
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.				77 11 0
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 18.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. ..	19-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	117-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation ..	9-1|2
National Bank	49-1|2
Eastern Bank	6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	87-3|8
Conversion Loan	76-7|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c.	58
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	60-1|2
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	70-3|4
Consols	55-3|8
War Loan 5 per cent	100-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92-5|8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 19.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 18th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	172,442
Linseed	43,650
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,249
Gingellyseeds	526
Poppyseed	1,157
Groundnuts	8,489
Castorseed	12,694
Rice	55,927
Myrabollams	3,232
Cottonseed	12,795
Gram	3,127
Joowar	1,706
Barley	504
Coal	2,975 tons.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, May 19.

S. S. "Gleneden", Captain Grain from Calcutta.

S. S. "Bankura," Captain Hatchard from Basreh.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 20.

S. S. "Garada," Captain Cook, for Rangoon.

S. S. "Varela," Captain Halls, for Basreh.

S. S. "Meinam," Capain Leon, for Tuticorin.

S. S. "Pasha," Captain Dleeon, for Java.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, May 19.

Steamer "Sigrum", for Rangoon.

S. S. "Gleneden":—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer "Gleneden," arrivedd in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. "Bankura":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Bankura", arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Garada":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Garada," will sail today from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Varela":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varela," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Meinam":—The M. Maritima steamer "Meinam," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Pasha":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Pasha," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, etc, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" will arrive today from London, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY, May 19.

S. S. "Barpeta" from Basreh; Agents: M. M. and Co.

18 bundles specie; 3 tins pearls; 10 bales cow hides.

From Bushire:—24 cases gum tragacanht; 69 bags cotton seeds; 49 bundles skins.

From Dubbai:—153 bundles dry fish; 122 packages dry fish.

From Bunder Abbas:—72 bundles attari; 530 bales cotton; 59 cases rose buds; 240 bags raisins; 8 bags gunny 26 bags pistas; 24 jottas assafoelida.

From Museat:—712 bags dry dates; 2,600 bags sardines.

From Charbar:—150 bundles siffmats.

From Gwadan:—39 packets dry fish.

From Karachi:—145 bales cotton.

From Verawal:—123 bales cotton.

S. S. "Varela," from Basreh; Agents: M. M. and Co.

872 baskets wet dates; 5 cases ghee; 1 bundle specie; 22 bags beans; 11 bundles old brass; 5 bundles old copper; 10 cases dry fish.

S. S. "Karon," from Durban; Agents: M. M. and Co.

812 tons coal; 73 boxes specie; 99 cases apples; 24 cases jelly powder.

From Mozambique:—747 bags cashew nuts; 20 bags beans; 10 bags mapura seeds.

From Zanzibar:—1,034 bales blooes; 26 cases betelnuts; 28 pieces ivory; 180 pieces cotton wood; 18 bags dara; 6 bundles old brass; 8 bundles old copper.

From Mombassaff—2,000 bags soda ash.

From Killindini:—6,314 bales cotton.

S. S. "Glenmoor," from Freemantle; Agents: Graham's Trading Co.

69,589 bags wheat.

S. S. "Karapara," from Durban; Agents: M. M. and Co.

16 boxes specie; 750 tons coal; 98 cases apples; 4 trays apples.

From Mozambique:—390 bags beans; 515 cashew nuts.

From Zanzibar:—41 bales cotton stems; 776 bales clooes; 25 cases milk; 270 bags W. F. beans; 11 bags dara; 12 bags betel nuts; 2 cases ivory.

From Mombasa:—20 bags gum; 10 empty drums; 210 bales cotton

From Seychelles; 10 nongs gas flasks; 1,295 nongs cocos demer.

From Killindini:—5,752 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

May 19.

S. S. "Ranpura," for London:—3 cases cotton prints Cox and King, Ld.; 4 cases black bristles Cox and King, Ld.; 4 cases and 4 bundles bundles fox skins Cox and King, Ld.; 1 bundle jackal skins M. M. T. Afshar; 250 cwt. ground nuts K. M. Nathoo; 50 bales hemp F. F. Campbell and Co.; 14 bales cow hides M. Ladha; 12 bales goat skins T. P. Velloo Mistry; 21 bales cow hides H. N. H. Eisa; 9 bundles carpets F. Hajioff; 2 bundles leopard skins, H. A. M. Sawal; 300 cwt. ground nuts R. Merally; 5 bales cow hides M. Ludack; 27 bales cow hides A. L. Tharia; 30 bales cow hides P. Hassam; 2 bundles carpets H. A. Ebrahimoff; 4 cases mica splits M. M. and Co.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros.; 6 cases stone sculptures Thos. Cook and Sons; 2 cases ghee Cox and King; 525 cwt. castorseed P. Cooverjee; 210 cwt. mustardseed Tamboli Co.

For Constantinople:—1 bundle carpet F. Ismailoff.

For Piraeus:—10 bales cotton yarns Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.

S. S. "Trafford Hall," for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly H. E. Bordie and Sons; 4,400 cwt. linseed oil cakes N. V. Velmahomed; 6,400 cwt. ground nut oil N. V. Velmahomed; 210 cwt. gum kadaya D. Mavji and Co.; 55 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.; 63 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore Grindlay and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Ismail A. H. Moosa; 220 bales cotton K. Devchand and Co.

S. S. "Sonnenfels," for Antwerp:—65 tons tinclippings J. C. Sheth; 55 bales cotton fly C. Peraj and Co.

For Gottenburg:—20 cwt. cardamons G. Suchedma and Co.

For Ghent:—250 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Bergai:—10 cwt. cardamons G. Suchedna and Co.

For Hamburg:—174 cwt. gum kadaya D. Mavji and Co.! 237 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

S. S. "Genova," for Genoa:—25 cases wooden furniture A. M. Sadds and Co.; 3 bales carpets A. M. Sadds and Co.,; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S. S. "Algie," for New York:—215 cwt. condiments Owen and Oakell; 10 nos. empty gas cylinders J. S. Pimenta.

S. S. "City of Canton," for New York:—1 bale carpets Eastern Express Co.; 100 cwt. nuxvomica E. Virjee and Co.

S. S. "Vav," for San Francisco":—1 bale carpets Eastern Express Co.

S. S. "Kondekerk" for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton K. Devchand and Co.; 214 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld.

S. S. "Honolulu Maru," for Osaka:—455 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld.

S. S. "Alpore," for Yokohama:—200 bales raw cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ld.

Fo Nagasaki—200 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha, Ld.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton J. Deojee and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. "Kifuneza Maru," for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld.

LINSEED.

London, May 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
May|June Shipment sellers £18|7|6.
June|July shipment sellers £18|7|6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
June|July shipment Hull paid £16|8|9.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
May|June shipment offered £19|5|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 18.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
May|Aug. delivery paid and sellers 32|1-1|2
Sept|Dec. delivery paid and sellers 33|4-1|2

COFFEE.

New York, May 18.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—15-3|16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt. 16|4-1|2.
July|Sept per cwt 16 4-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt 16|4-1|2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Bombay:—
July|Sept per cwt 16|6-1|4.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No 25 c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt 16|7.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:
Buyers ..... 1|7-3|4
Sellers ..... 1|7-7|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers ..... 1|7-3|4
Sellers ..... 1|8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
May|June shipment quoted £9|2|6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
May|June shipment offered £18|5|0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
May|June shipment quoted £20|7|6.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 18.

Demand Bills 485.00

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London May 18.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	69.15
T.T. Berne on London	25.24
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 18.

July	15.76 plus .12
October	16.13 plus .11
December	16.33 plus .11
January	16.39 plus .13
March	16.59 plus .13
Middling Spot	15.80 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 18.

July	15.77 plus .11
October	16.06 plus .12
Middling Spot	15.43 plus .12

NEW YORK.

New York, May 18.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
May	15.49
July	15.75
October	16.14
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
May	15.58
July	15.80
October	16.17
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—	
July	15.78
October	16.06

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18.

Scinde Good	6.85 plus .05
Scinde Fully Good	7.05 plus .05
Scinde Fine	7.25 plus .05
Bengal Good	6.85 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	7.05 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.25 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.25 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.50 plus .05
Oomra Fine	7.75 plus .05
Broach Good	7.25 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	7.55 plus .05
Broach Fine	7.85 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18.

May	8.43 plus .07
June	8.44 plus .07
July	8.51 plus .07
August	8.54 plus .07
September	8.58 plus .07
October	8.63 plus .08
November	8.64 plus .08
December	8.68 plus .08
January	8.71 plus .09
February	8.73 plus .09
March	8.78 plus .09
April	8.79 plus .09
May	8.81 plus .09
Middling Spot	8.72 plus .07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18.

May	15.54 plus .19
June	15.61 plus .18
July	15.66 plus .18
August	15.68 plus .18
September	15.76 plus .18
October	15.86 plus .18
November	15.96 plus .22
December	15.96 plus .22
January	15.98 plus .24
February	15.98 plus .24
March	15.99 plus .25
April	15.99 plus .25
May	16.00 plus .26
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.10

SALES.

Liverpool, May 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

LONDON METALS.

London, May 18.

	£
Copper English best Selected ..	59-7|8
Copper Braziers	71
Yellow Metal	65-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	25-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge ..	14-7|8
Tin English Ingots	290-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 18.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-7|8
Forward	25-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 18.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	3-23|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 18.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment sellers 53|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment value 54|9.
Wheat Australian:—
May|June shipment value 54|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment sellers 54|9.

A HISTORICAL CERTAINTY

BUYING COTTON IN MAY

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their report dated 13th ultimo states that a survey of the cotton situation fails to disclose any reason for anticipating that the market will develop a decided trend in either direction in the near future. However, the absence of well defined incentives for trading is not unusual at this time of the year and yet, reference to past records clearly indicates that we are approaching a period during which excellent buying opportunities have almost invariably been offered. Proof of this statement may be obtained by a study of the following table which shows that:

1. Purchases of January cotton at the low point in May have, in every year of the present century shown profits ranging from 53 to 1,555 points.

2. In only five of the 28 years considered have there been intermediate declines of any consequence before those profits could have been realized.

3. In 22 of the 28 years the low point was touched during the first half of May.

Contracts for Delivery in	Lowest Price Touched During May Date	Price.	Subsequent Highest Price Date.	Price	Profit (Points)
Jan. 1900	May 5	5.91	Jan. 31	7.72	181
Jan. 1901	May 31	7.46	Jan. 31	12.75	529
Jan. 1902	May 10	6.93	Dec. 13	8.25	132
Jan. 1903	May 30	7.79	Sept. 26	8.92	113
Jan. 1904	May 1	8.52	Jan. 29	15.87	735
Jan. 1905	May 27	10.63	Aug. 31	11.16	53
Jan. 1906	May 5	7.64	Dec. 8	12.12	448
Jan. 1907	May 4	10.41	Oct. 19	11.31	90
Jan. 1908	May 3	10.24	Sept. 5	12.68	244
Jan. 1909	May 1	8.21	Jan. 23	9.78	157
Jan. 1910	May 7	10.08	Jan. 7	15.84	576
Jan. 1911	May 6	12.41	Oct. 14	15.01	260
Jan. 1912	May 12	12.75	June 16	13.78	103
Jan. 1913	May 3	11.06	Aug. 2	13.19	213
Jan. 1914	May 9	10.81	Oct. 27	13.85	304
Jan. 1915	May 8	11.48	June 5	12.91	143
Jan. 1916	May 14	9.70	Oct. 8	13.20	350
Jan. 1917	May 5	12.45	Dec. 1	21.19	874
Jan. 1918	May 11	18.49	Jan. 12	32.44	1395
Jan. 1919	May 24	22.36	Sept. 6	36.35	1399
Jan. 1920	May 8	23.53	Jan. 19	38.86	1533
Jan. 1921	May 24	32.38	June 4	34.93	255
Jan. 1922	May 24	13.54	Sept. 7	21.75	821
Jan. 1923	May 1	17.80	Jan. 24	28.85	1105
Jan. 1924	May 12	21.50	Nov. 30	37.05	1555
Jan. 1925	May 5	23.00	July 28	28.98	598
Jan. 1926	May 13	21.40	July 27	25.10	370
Jan. 1927	May 1	16.80	Sept. 8	18.28	148

Contracts for Delivery in	Lowest Price Touched Between Purchase and Attainment of Highest Price Date	Price.	Extreme Intermediate Decline from Purchase Price (Points).
1900	June 3	5.69	22
1901	June 8	7.47	None
1902	June 7	7.03	None
1903	Aug. 1	7.53	26
1904	Oct. 9	9.10	None
1905	July 8	9.21	142
1906	June 9	8.10	None
1907	Aug. 31	9.00	141
1908	June 28	11.39	None
1909	Sept. 2	8.25	None
1910	May 14	10.17	None
1911	June 3	11.98	43
1912	May 19	12.89	None
1913	May 31	11.17	None
1914	Aug. 15	10.72	9
1915	May 15	11.51	None
1916	July 16	9.08	62
1917	May 12	12.94	None
1918	May 18	19.08	None
1919	June 7	22.40	None
1920	June 8	26.93	None
1921	May 25	12.39	None
1922	June 20	11.89	165
1923	May 2	18.37	None
1924	July 30	20.52	98
1925	July 7	22.98	2
1926	May 18	21.64	None
1927	July 2	15.90	90

After giving consideration to the present low level of January contracts, the rapidity with which this season's surplus production is passing into distributvie channels, the prospect that mill consumption will easily exceed all past records without resulting in a plethora of finished goods, the uncertain new crop outlook and the friendly attitude of the Administration towards cotton producers we can see no good reason for adopting a bearish attitude. On the contrary, we believe that purchases may be made with some degree of confidence on recession s with the rasonable expectation that opportunities will occur during the growing season for satisfactory profits to be realised.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 19.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 3
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 14 6
Textile	„	0 14 6
Century	„	0 14 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
1386 Tata	„	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Bombay, May 19.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.).

During the past week there has been a slow but steady recovery in the home markets, with nett results as follows:—

		July	Octo.	Dece.	Jany.
New York	11/5/27	15.50	15.77	15.95	16.02
Do	18/5/27	15.76	16.13	16.33	16.39
		+.26	+.36	+.38	+.37
		July	Octo.	Dece.	Jany.
Liverpool	11/5/27	8.35	8.44	8.48	8.50
Do	18/5/27	8.51	8.63	8.68	8.71
		+.16	+.19	+.20	+.21

There has been nothing sensational, but on most days there has been a rise due to weather reports which has been followed by realising. This has prevented the market from getting into an overbought condition and has consolidated prices at the current level to a certain extent.

Reports of fresh inundations around the lower reaches of the Mississippi and its tributaries continues to come in but we consider that these reports must be read with caution and even at the worst, it is unlikely that more than one million bales will be affected. As to whether much of the flooded area will be replanted remains to be seen, and even if it is replanted, it will be much more subject both to the ravages of the boll weevil and to the rigours of the climate. Weather reports from other portions of the belt have varied very considerably, but on the whole have not been good enough to weaken the market.

The revised estimates in respect of the past season were published on the 17th inst. the acreage being given as 48,730,000 acres, the yield of lint per acre as 181.9 lbs. and the production as 17,911,000 bales. This latter figure is obviously exclusive of linters, which in a crop of this size, must be well over one million bales. It is not stated what weight has been taken for each bale, but we presume 500 lbs. These figures, on the whole confirm the previous estimates, as the final ginning figure published in March was about 230,000 bales less than the present figure.

It is still very definitely a weather market, and if anyone is bold enough to forecast American weather he will doubtless be bold enough also to forecast the price of cotton, but being only human we prefer to wait for some new feature. We still think that sooner or later we shall see cotton at a still higher level, but we like to remember that since the beginning of the year cotton has risen the best part of two pence, and it is too early on in the season to make any assertions with too much confidence, but we prefer to buy on re-actions.

As some of our friends may remember, in our Report dated the 30th December last we predicted a rise of about 25 per cent. before the end of May basing our opinion on the two previous large crops of 1911/12 and 1914/15, and we have now seen that rise, and prefer to be cautious about the next month or two, although to all appearances the American markets are as healthy as ever.

The American Mill consumption for April was 619,000 bales, which although less by 75,000 bales as compared with March is yet a very large figure, and larger than April 1926 by 43,000 bales. So far this season American Mill consumption has exceeded last year's figures by 383,000 an increase of over 7 per cent.

The tone in Bombay has continued very firm and is still far out of parity with America. The offtake has been small and stocks are increasing gradually, but there has so far been pressure to sell, and holders of cotton have been well repaid for their policy Tenders against the A/May and May Contracts continue insignificant. Dholleras like practically every other style of Indian cotton this year are well above last year's cotton both in class and staple, and still command a premium of about Rs. 12 over Broach.

EMPIRE COTTON.

British Empire cotton had a remarkably successful year in 1926, the estimate of the white fibre grown in new fields within the Empire being 439,300 bales against 366,700 bales in 1925. Reviewing the developments at the British Cotton Growing Association a few days ago the chairman mentioned that the satisfactory increase from 42,000 to 122,000 bales in the Sudan was largely due to the completion of the Sennar Dam and the extension of the cotton area from 20,000 to 80,000 acres. The crop from the enlarged area was twice the weight per acre and of a very good quality. He mentioned that this year the climatic conditions in most of Africa had been unfavourable, although the Sudanese irrigated areas would be satisfactory. There was also a fall in the price of cotton to allow for; but he emphasised that the policy of the association would remain unaffected, and that even if it cost them £100,000 this year they would continue to pay the highest possible price to native growers in order to maintain British cotton-growing at its existing high level.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

As regards the cotton crops of India it is evident that Japanese cotton manufacturers have made progress in Indian markets largely because they have increased their purchases of Indian cotton. This fact was one of the many interesting conclusions drawn by Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C S I, C I E, I C S, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, in an instructive paper on "India's Cotton Problem," recently read before the East India Association at the Caxton Hall, London. There were two reasons, the lecturer said, why he had chosen India's cotton problem as the subject of his address. First, cotton was the biggest single item in the long list of commodities in India is interested, both as a producer and a consumer. The second reason, and a rather wider one, was that we are all interested to-day—whether we are businessmen or economists, or merely students—in what he might call world economies. Of all the world's staple commodities, cotton, in his opinion, was the most interesting, because the development of the cotton trade during and since the war was so typical of our economic development generally. There was first the period wwhen, instead of being respectably spun into yarn and woven into cloth to clothe mankind, cotton was deliberately blown up, not by hundredweights, but by tons, throughout the period of the Great War. Then followed years of shortage, which might almost be described in biblical language as "the years which the locust hath eaten;" for successive American crops were devoured piecemeal by the bollworm, and prices ran up to exorbitant heights.—"Commerce."

SIR GULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLA ENTERTAINED.

In honour of his being appointed a Minister for the third time in succession Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah was entertained at a dinner on Monday night by the members of the Islam Club at the Club premises.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening eulogized the services rendered by Sir Gulam Hussain and dwelt at great length on his popularity which was evidenced by the entertainments given to him by his friends and admirers of various communities. His appointment as a member by the Government for the third time in succession, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin observed, was a well deserved honour and was an unequivocal recognition of his merits.

Sir Gulam Hussain in reply thanked the members of the Club for their hospitality and said that although he was the recipient of several parties and entertainments he was very much moved by the one given by the members of the Islam Club as it was an honour done to him by a representative body of the Mussalmans. The fraternity and brotherhood of Islam, Sir Gulam Hussain observed, was a great connecting link and though he was coming from the distant Sindh, he had at heart the interests of the entire presidency irrespective of castes and creeds.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Nirmal Chander Chander, M.L.A., on "The Youth the future hope of India." at 6-30 p.m.—(S.T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

S.S. "Kaiser-I-Hind" with English mails of May 5, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 21.

S.S. "Rampura" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

		Bombay (Colaba) Arrl.	Depart.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail		11.15	19.30
Gujarat Mail		7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail		8.35	21.05
Delhi Express	z	6.20	21.25
Express		19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.		AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail		07.00	15.00
Magras Mail	z	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express		08.45	21.00
Poona Mail		11.30	15.15
Poona Express		12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail		15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express		16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail		16.50	12.45
Poona Express		19.45	07.45
Madras Express		21.15	07.15

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday. Smallpox attacks 7x deaths 4 Cholera nil Plague attacks 2 deaths 3 Influenza attacks 1 death nil. Including 1 imported from Benares District. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born 63. Total mortality this day last year was 176.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outward P and O mail steamer "Mongolia" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 am. on the 18th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 18th instant. The P. and O. Mail steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay mails, of 14th instant ex S.S. Razmak left Aden at 4 p.m. on the 18th instant.

D. K. SHAH MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Dalpatbhai Kevaldas Shah memorial prize of Rs. 15 will be awarded to any Gujarati speaking Digambar Jain student who secures the highest number of marks at the school leaving certificate examination of 192627. Candidates should apply to Ratilal Maganlal Desai, Sojitra with the number of marks certified by the Head Master of the school from which he passes.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

On Sunday (the 22nd instant) at 4-30 p.m Mr. Wamanrao R. Varde Walawalikar will deliver a public lecture in Konkani on "Goemcaranchi Goeam Baire Voschnuco" in Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Girgaon Mr. V. M. Dubhashi will preside.

A PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

The Bombay Three Arts Circle will meet on Sunday (22nd instant) at Miss Mani Patel's flat in Ramprashad Building, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, at 5.30 p.m. when Mrs. Sylvia Nunes will give a pianoforte recital and Mr. Terence Nunes will speak. The programme will include Beethoven's Appasionata Sonata, Liszt's Dream of Love Grieg's Norwegian Bridal Procession. Chopin's Prelude No. 15 and Debussy's Reflets dans l'eau.

TRIP TO JUHU.

The Young Men's Parsee Association have organised a trip to Juhu on Sunday (the 22nd instant) The party will start by the 6-50 morning train and will return in the evening. A bungalow has been secured for the purpose ad catering arrangements have been provided for. The expenses of the trip are calculated at about Rs. 2-8-0 per head. Members and friends are invited to join the trip and are requested to send in their names along with the subscription to the Hon. Secretary at the Y.M.P.A. Hostel, Hamilton House, Laburnam Road, Gamdevi.

SANITATION ROUND IN "F" WARD.

A sanitation round on behalf of the Workingmen's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, was arranged on the last Sunday morning, The party visited several insanitary places in "F" Ward in the course of the round and made the following notes of observations:

Gundeli Maharaja's Chawl. Lalbag. This is a group of old chawls inhabited by mill hands and the working class people. They are one of the worst localities in "F" Ward from the sanitary point of view They are old and delapidated and the rooms are light proof Surrounding conditions are equally bad.

Kamathi's Chawl at Lalbag and some other chawls: Kamathi's chawl is also a one floor chawl. The gutters are chocked up The doors of some of the latrines are broken and the night soil accumulates near the privies. The chawl called the Tribhuwandas Varjivandas Property No. 2 at Lalbag was found to be immediately in need of being whitewashed.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Chhotalal Nathalal Joshi, on relief, to do duty as City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Rao Saheb M. M. Joshi.

Mr. H. S. Needham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 3rd December, 1927, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for two months and 15 days.

Mr. C. N. Mehta, LL.B., District and Sessions Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of his relief, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 7th June, 1927, and permitted to affix to his leave the October Vacation of the Court from the 7th to the 22nd October, 1927, Sunday the 23rd idem and the Divali holidays from the 24th to the 27th October, 1927.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dhirajlal Harkisandas Desai to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Rao Saheb R. P. Kagalvala, pending further orders.

Mr. J. C. Daruvala to be temporary Professor of English at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, from 20th June 1927 to 10th October, 1927.

Mr. Lilaram G. Bhojwani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, to hold the newly created temporary post of Head Master, N. J. High School Karachi, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the latter post.

Dr. D. M. Bhatavadekar, has been attached to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for duty from the forenoon of 24th April 1927.

Major W. C. Spackman, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Nasik, is granted leave for twenty days on average pay with effect from the 16th May, 1927.

Dr. N. B. Majmundar, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, during the absence on leave of Major Spackman.

Dr. (Mrs.) M. B. Sukhthankar, J.P., Honorary Physician for Children, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, has been granted an extension of leave for two months with effect from 4th June 1927, and Miss J. Cooper, has been appointed to act in her place during the period.

Dr. Framroze Nanabhai Moos, is appointed to act as Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. R. Hutchinson.

Dr. Ardeshir Koyaji Contractor, M.D., (Lond.), M R C P (Lond.), D T M, F C P S (Bom.), is appointe to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel L T R Hutchinson.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. T Rose-Hutchinson, I M S, Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, is grated leave on average pay for three months and 26 days followed by leave on half average pay up to a total period of six months, with effect from the 19th May, 1927.

Mr. Nuggihali Narasim Ayyangar, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, is granted, leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 16th May, 1927, or the subsequent dae of relief.

JUHU TOWN PLANNING

LAND-OWNERS' PROTEST.

A meeting of the landowners of the Island of Juhu included in the Juhu Municipality as well as in the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II, will be held on Sunday the 22nd instant at 9 a.m. in the bungalow of Mr. Nowroji Dumasia to pass resolutions:

1. Against application of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 to Juhu andd to elect members of deputation to wait upon Government for representing landowners' views.

2. To protest against the grant of license for sale of foreign liquor and appoint deputation to wait upon Excise Minister to urge the cancellation of license granted in spite of the unanimous opposition of the people's representatives.

3. To protest against tax being levied on tents and the establishment of a tile factory and also to pass a resolution to bring the whole Island of Juhu under one municipality and to appoint committee for carrying out the object.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SESSIONS.

Under the provision of subection (2) of section 72B of the Government of India Act His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council shall commence at the Council Hall, Poona at 2 pm. on Monday the 18th July 1927.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6.30 to 7.45 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 metres.

BOMBAY BHANGIS' QUARTERS.

TIN COVERS FOR HOUSING.

(BY S. H. JHABWALLA.)

Bhangis of Bombay are the most neglected and opressed community and the amount of tyranny imposed upon the most useful section of society is best evidenced from the kind of housing given to them by society, which mainly consists of mere tin sheds for roofs and tin covers for walls. I have just before my eyes a series of small tin huts erected by Bhangis themselves behind the B.B. & C. I. Railway, Lower Parel station, on the side where the Iron and Wagon Shop of the Railway is erected by the Railway authorities and I found that there are about 20 such miserable hovels in which are harboured the Bhangis and which are certainly considered to be the most miserable. In each tin roof shed 3 or 4 souls (one Bhangi, his wife and on an average 2 children) are living who all sleep, eat and perform all domestic functions in that small tin itself which is barely 6' x 6' made with all sorts of broken railway furniture such as broken planks, etc. When the sun burns in the summer, these unfortunate souls roast themselves under the double heat of the sun and of the tin sheds and tin walls and when it rains, they swim in the water and when it is cold, they suffer from severe malaria due to the moisture soaking in the ground. Each of these Bhangis is paid by Railway Company on an average Rs. 20 and has to put in a worst kind of conservancy sourice for over six thousand to seven thousand people working under the Company. Not only have they got to do the worst kind of washing in the places where they are given rude quarters, but they are also required to go to superior officers' bungalows at Santa Cruz to do the needful washing there. I saw every one of them suffering from one or another kind of diseases and their wives and children were most ill-clad and ill-fed creatures. The Railway Company supplies to these people mere piece of land which is indeed a great mercy and though repeated applications have been made to the authorities for supplying at least reed wall and some kind of roofing, the complaint is still not heard and consolation given to these innocent, voiceless people that a remedy will be effected at some near date. The Municipal Bhangis housed at Sukhlalji Street worst though the conditions are, can still be envied by these wretches of whom Bombay knows but least.

BOMBAY, BIRTH-PLACE OF ANDHRA MOVEMENT.

CONGRESS LEADERS ENTERTAINED BY TELUGUS.

BOMBAY, May 19.

"The Andhra movement had its birth not in Bezwada, not in Guntur or Masulipatam or any other centre of the Andhra Desa but only in the city of Bombay when Mr. K. Nageswara Rau was issuing his Andhra Patrika from Bombay." This was the observation of Dr. B. Patabhisitaramiah of Masulipatam (Andhra) at a meeting held at Telugu Hall, Kamatipura, Bombay.

The Bombay Andhra Association took advantage of the presence of the Andhra leaders who came here in connection with the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and arranged a public meeting yesterday to hear the leaders. Mr. G. L. Narasimham of the Improvement Trust presided.

Dr. B. Pattabhisitaramiah and Mr. K. Nageswara Rau felt gladd that there were two Andhras in the Corporation Council of Bombay. They urged the Andhras to agitate for changing the name of the locality from Kamat puram to Andhra Puram. Mr. B. Sambamurthi of Cocanada exhorted the audience to put on Khaddar, organise a volunteer corps, and become members of the Congress. Mr. M. Annapurniah, Secretary of the Anddhra Maha Sabha observed that he came to the city to study specially the Andhras and appealed to the accredited leaders of the community, Messrs. Persha, Silam, Poopal brothers, and others for co-operation.

Mr. S. K. Poopal observed that the Andhras of Bombay had not been behind hand in playing their part in the national movement.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES RULE EASIER.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the share market jutes section with a quieter hessian market and absence of outside buying orders and poor speculative support ruled easier with prices quotably lower all round. At the close however prices hardened slightly. Coals were steady. The turn was dearer. In cottons New Ring Mill ord. are marked down about 15 points. Teas were quiet unchanged. In industrials Burn and Co. ord. met with a good enquiry and showed an advance of nine points.

Indian Iron and Steel were also steady. Bengal Telephone ordinary and preference were also in demand while India General Navigation ordinary also moved up from Rs. 139 to Rs. 146. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 78/2, 5 per cent. loan 105/55' 108/2.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord. 25/4. New Ring ord. 275.

Jutes:—Albion ord. 540 Alliance ord. 638/8, Anglo-India ord. 451/8, Birla pref. 97/8, Cheviot 344, Clive 42/2, Dalhousie ord. 490, Empire ord. 61, Fort Gloster ord. 1045/8, Howrah 47/5, Hukumchand ord. 17/4, Kamarhatty ord. 716, Kanknarrah 539, Lansdowne ord. 312, Naihati 588, National 31/2, Orient 293/8, Presidency 11/8, Waverley 8/8.

Coals:—Ghusick and Muslia 8, Kalapahari 21/4, Nazira 12, New Beerbhoom 21/8, Raneegunge 33/8, Sendra 13/8.—A. P.

LONDON, May 19.

Perth.—"We Love a Lassie" was sung in chorus by 3,000 West Australian diggers in honour of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York who were subsequently almost mobbed at the Governor's party as they strolled among enthusiastic guests.—Reuter.

41 DAYS HUNGER STRIKE ENDS.

PRISONERS REDUCED TO MERE SKELETONS.

CAWNPORE, May 19.

The following statement about the hunger strike of the Kakori convicts was made by Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, M.L.C. Editor of "Pratap" of Canwpore to the Free Press of India.

"Since their conviction the Kakori prisoners in the central jails of Bareilly, Fategarh, Agra and Naini were on hunger strike as a protest against the treatment in jails. 17th May was the fortieth day of their strike. They were reduced to mere skeletons and everyone of them lost in weight very heavily. Their serious condition put all their friends in great anxiety. It was preying very heavily on the minds of those also who, notwithstanding all differences of views have sincere regards for the young men and their lofty ideals. An earnest effort was being made to dissuade them from going on with the hunger strike. Telegrams were being exchanged and relatives and friends were visiting them. The mother of Rajkumar Sinha refused to take food as long as her son was on hunger strike. The result was that after a long fast the old lady became senseless and remained so for many hours continuously. This information along with the interview and intercession though telegrams at last made the Kakori prisoners at Bareilly jail break their fast. After securing proper permission from Mr. Rozario, the Superintendent of the jail, I saw Messrs. Jogesh Chatterjee, Ram Dulari and Govind Kar in Fategarh central jail and after four hours effort all the three were brought on strechers in jail hospital and in my presence broke their fast after a strike of forty-one days. Efforts are also being made to persuade the young men at Naini and Agra jails to desist from the course.—Free Press

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 18.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex versus Warwickshire, at Lord's:—Middlesex 490 for nine. (Lee 65, Gray 81, Hendren 156, Haig 67.)

Surrey versus Glamorgan, at the Oval:—Surrey 297, (Jeacocke 75, Ducat 54, Fender 56). Guamorgan 155, for five. (Riches 56, not out).

Lancashire versu Gloucestershire, at Manchester:—Gloucester 235, (Hammond 99. MacDonald seven for 82). Lancashire 61 for the loss of no wicket.

Kent versus Essex, at Gravesend:—Essex 403 for eight. O'Connor 107, Russell 50, Douglas 70, not out.

Hampshire versus Sussex, at Portsmouth:—Sussex 448. (Tate 101, Bowley 102, Wensley 50, Langridge 64, A. H. Gilligan sixty). Hampshire 22 for the loss of no wicket.

Yorkshire versus Worcestershire, at Leeds:—Worcester 46. (Macaulay seven for 17). Yorkshire 291. (Macaulay 67. Waddington 114. Root seven for 82). Worcester in the second innings made two for the loss of one wicket.

Leicester versus Oxford:—Leicester 256. (Astill 54, Bradshaw 53, Gealy 54. Mccaulis five for 70). Oxford 41 for three.

CAMBRIDGE V. NEW ZEALAND.

Cambridge University versus New Zealand, at Cambridge:—New Zealand 315, (Page 134, Cambridge ten for one.—Reuter's Special.

At a special meeting of the M. and S. M. Railway Employees held recently in Madras, a resolution was passed protesting against the decision of the Railway management to reduce the hours of work and thereby effect a general cut in wages of all daily paid employees of the workshops at Perambur, Bangalore and Hubli to the extent of 10 per cent. of the existing scale of wages and also against the sudden dismissals of clerks and workmen without justification.—A. P.

ECHO OF FORGOTTEN MURDER

ALLEGED OFFENDER ARRESTED

The principle that it is fruitless to escape from the long arm of the law received pointed illustration in the Court of Mr. P. L. Thacker, the 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court when Gulam Rasool, a Pathan, was put up for trial on a charge of murdering a Jemadar in the police force, Baboo Hari, who had been wantonly done to death as far back as the 16th April 1924. On the day in question, the deceased constable with a Havildhar and four other constables noticed the accused and some other Pathans gambling on the public road between Sandhurst Road and Parel Road. The gamblers were being marched by the police to the police station. On the way, some other Pathans intervened and attempted to persuade the police constables to set the accused persons free. This the constables declined to do, when the accused it is alleged whipped out a pen-knife and stabbed the Jemadar in the chest and on the right side of the stomach. The unfortunate constable felt giddy and dropped down, and the accused, taking advantage of the confusion, made good his escape. The constable succumbed to his injuries in the hospital, and, though every effort was made to track down the accused. he still remained at large. Eventually the Bombay Police received information that the accused was at Peshawar, and on information received from Bombay, the Punjab police arrested the accused and sent him down to Bombay for trial. He is being charged with murder under S. 302 of the Penal Code.

TOO MANY REMANDS NOT ALLOWED

MAGISTRATE DISCHARGES ACCUSED.

An interesting case was disposed of on Wednesday morning by Mr. P. L. Thaker, 6th Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, who passed final orders in reference to a remand application put by Sergeant Barton of the Nagpada Police Station. The Police, it appeared from the evidence, had arrested one Allarkhia and three others under S. 392 of the Indian Penal Code (dacoity) and had the accused remanded into custody from time to time on the ground that further inquiries had to be made Owing to the scanty nature of the evidence, the accused had been released on bail, but the applications for further remands still continued. Mr. Gadkari, pleader for one of the accused, argued that the frequent remands in the case were vexations to the accused who should be discharged for want of evidence, if the Police inquiries would not be completed within the time already granted. Mr. DeCunha, the prosecuting inspector, stated that though there was no evidence connecting the accused with the offence of dacoity, it was necessary that the accused should be under police surveillance as action was contemplated against them under the Foreigners Act. His Worship held that as the accused were placed before him on a specific charge of dacoity and there was no evidence on that charge, they were entitled to be free from any surveillance by the police who if they chose could proceed against them under the Foreigners Act by fresh proceedings. The Court thereupon refused the application for remand, and directed the accused to be free from their bail bonds.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in some places. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities of percentage below normal purchasable per rupee were as follows:

Sind 25 to 53; Gujarat 19 to 44; Konkan 32 to 38; Deccan 29 to 51; and Karnatak 22 to 38.

LATEST NEWS

MADRAS, May 19.

The Salem correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires that the notorious dacoit Buddan ex-sepoy shot dead last night a police constable while Buddan was surrounded by a police party. A later message reports the shooting of Buddan by the police party at a place further up in the thick of the forest. Buddan had been evading arrest for the last two years and was reported to have been responsible for several crimes in the district.—A.P.

LONDON, May 19.

Sir Joynson-Hicks asked the Commons to await the promised statement on Arcos raid until 24th May, as the Government had not yet been able to complete the examination of information obtained by the police or to determine consequences of that information.

President Doumergue has returned to Paris. The Foreign Office communique says that M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain had long conversation in the course of which they examined the various international problems. The conversation was of the most friendly nature and showed complete agreement of this outlook. They were able to recognise once again the solidity of entente cordiale and necessity of strengthening entente as being the surest foundation for the peace of Europe.—Reuter

HANDS OFF NIZAM.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' DEMAND

IBN SAUD DENOUNCED.

Under the auspices of the Indian Branch of the World Muslim Conference a public meeting was held on Tuesday at the Chotta Kabarastan. A large number of Mussalmans were present. Dr. M.A. Ansari presided and Maulanas Shaukat Ali Mahomed Ali Shafi Dawoodi M.L.A., and others addressed the audience. The following resolutions were unanimously appased.

(1) The meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay views with anxiety and concern the intrigues carried on by Britain in Hedjaz and demands that no interference, either direct or indirect, be made in Hedjaz, as it is likely to prove a cause of unrest and commotion in the Muslim World which will agect adversely the interests of Britain. This meeting further expresses its deep regret at the greed of Sultan Ibn Saud for Kingship which is bound to give Western Powers an opportunity of making Hedjaz a centre of their mutual intrigues and rivalries

(2) This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay lesires to remind Sultain Ibn Saud of the fact that Hedjaz is the common religious centre of all Mussalmans and that it is not lawful for any one to impose his religious beliefs on others by force and that this common religious centre be kept pure and free of every form of religious intolerance. While protesting emphatically against religious intolerance as evidenced by latst news this meeting wishes clearly to declare that the followers of all Islamic sects have equal rights to practise their beliefs in the Holy Land and this right of theirs must always be respected and preserved.

(3) This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay records its protest that the greed of Sultan Ibn Saud for Kingship and the machinations to bring Hedjaz and Nejd under one rule have not only prevented the holding of the Muslim World Conference this year in Mecca, but the Sultan, through his influence and power, has created difficulties in the matter of affiliation of the Indian Branch of the World Muslim Conference. This meeting views with regret the improper and illegal action of the Sultan and demands of the officials of the Indian Branch of the Motamer that if the holding of the Motamer is found to be impossible, they should put themselves into communication with other Muslim countries and make efforts to hold the Conference at some place other than Mecca.

(4) This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay expresses its deep anxiety and serious concern in connection with the news received from Hyderabad Deccan to the effect that the ruler of the Deccan is being placed in various ways into a position of helplessness and that it is intended to deprive him of all power as the ruler. The meetig further demands of the Government of India that it shall not interfere any more with the internal affairs of this premier Indian State.

MR SASTRI IN BOMBAY

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, accompanied by Mrs. Sastri arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Madras Mail. As at present arranged, he will leave for Lucknow after two or three days' stay here and will then proceed to Simla, where he will spend about a week. He will then return to Bombay and after a short visit to Poona will leave for South Africa on June 8.

It is understood that Mrs. Sastri will not accompany her husband to South Africa.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., in his capacity as President of the Yeotmal District Association has sent to the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri a telegram, congratulating him on his appointment as the first Agent General to the Government of India in South Africa and expressing confidence that the selection would be sincerely appreciated, and applauded by all sections of the population in South Africa.—A. P.

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Difference	+.01
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Difference	+.32

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY MAY 20 1927.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Mr. Saklatvala's whirl-wind propaganda for the organisation of peasants and workers and the repeated blessings that the President of the Congress himself showered on the new movement had led us to hope that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee would do substantial justice to this important question. We, therefore, deeply regret that the Committee almost deliberately slurred over the sovereign problem of mass organisation which is unanimously deemed to be indispensable for giving a battle royal to Government. And the brunt of responsibility for this bungling must be placed on the shoulders of the Working Committee which has evaded the settlement of some other vital issues also. For, it was evidently at the instance of this Committee that Mr. Vallabhai Patel moved the tame and loosely-worded resolution calling upon the same Committee "to organise rural and urban Labour in all provinces, to appoint organisers for the purpose and frame regulations in this behalf." We know by past experience how zealous this Committee has proved to be in framing regulations—by, for instance what it has done, or rather has not done, in the matter of even the habitual wearing of Khaddar.

And the whole question of the purpose and basis of this organisation was evaded in this resolution which was easily accepted by the A. I. C. C. Labour, whether urban or rural, can by its very nature be organised only on an economic basis and peasants' or workers' unions can, therefore, be formed, in the first instance, to fight for the preservation or restoration of their natural and fundamental rights against the entrenched forces of the zemindars—whether they be private Zemindars, British Government or the rulers of the States—and the owners of mills and factories. But no attempts were made either to define these inalienable rights or the manner of fighting the vested interests evidently for fear of antagonising them against the political movement. But the Congress leaders cannot eat the cake and at the same time have it and can never hope to strengthen the Congress movement with the alliance of organised Labour without at the same time boldly publishing a declaration of its natural rights which are denied to it by the propertied classes. The Committee, it seems, was hurried into the adoption of this milk and water resolution with a view to preclude the consideration of a full-blooded resolution on the subject. For, the President of the Congress unceremoniously dismissed the full-pledged Labour resolution presented by Mr. Joglekar on behalf of his newly formed party as out of order even though he had no hesitation in somewhat sarcastically pronouncing it as "otherwise admirable." But may we ask why a very similar resolution was summarily crowded out of the agenda of the Subjects Committee at the Gauhati Congress though it was perfectly competent to discuss alterations even in the Congress creed and other new matters?

Moreover, there is another reason why the Committee's resolution on Labour organisation is bound to remain a dead letter. The clause about the habitual wearing of khaddar, though admitted to be unworkable on all sides, cannot but bear down all efforts for enlisting the poorer classes of people. They at least cannot undergo the expenses of overhauling their whole wardrobe and hence no peasants except in a few chosen villages and no factory workers can be organised into unions under the auspices of the Congress. Here again the President appeared to agree almost in toto with the resolution of Mr. Sambamurti and also to admit the competence of the A.I.C.C. to adopt it. And yet he chose to postpone the inevitable reform on the excuse of consulting Gandhiji in the matter. Thus on the whole the A.I.C.C. and the Congress leaders have failed to make any headway towards Labour organisation in the country and we can, therefore, only urge the necessity of persistent agitation for wearing down the opposition of orthodox leaders in the matter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON PRINCIPLES.

Hardihood, whether of utterance or action, is a quality the present Secretary of State for India admires. He never allows his audience to forget that he possesses it in superlative abundance, so much so that his possession of it can only be adequately described as the possession of what is termed in vulgar parlance "brass" or "cheek." But very few people, excepting, of course, the Elect of the Primrose League and other High Brow Centres of Tory Culture would have thought Lord Birkenhead to be keen on "principles." In a recent speech he has let in more light on himself and revealed to the world how much he stands by them. Speaking at the Annual Spring Dinner of the Queen's University of Belfast Club in mail week he argued that when the Irish Treaty was signed "he never doubted which was the side upon which he should give his vote." He confided to his audience that during all the thirty years that he had fought for the denial of Home Rule to Ireland "there could not be discovered in any speech he had made a statement that he contested the right of Southern Ireland to govern her own affairs". How was it that his Lordship agreed to the Irish Treaty which gave Ireland Home Rule? Lord Birkenhead confessed "that his wish for an Irish settlement was completely won by the fact that there was not a single constituency in Southern Ireland that could be successfully contested by a Unionist candidate." Lord Birkenhead proceeded to tell his audience, how, this being the case, he had long asked himself "the question upon what principle consistent with the growth of the British Empire were we to impose upon an unwilling population from which we could not even get one member of Parliament a system of Government abhorrent to them, which involved us, in repressive tasks, which, after the Great War, exceeded our strength." This is, indeed, a very valuable declaration of principle, and of very practical principle from one of the most vocal High Priests of British Jingoism. Southern Ireland was allowed to have Home Rule by his Lordship not because the Irish people had an inherent, fundamental right to govern themselves, but because the system of Government imposed upon it involved England in "repressive tasks" which after the Great War "exceeded her strength." Ireland must have Home Rule because England can no longer efficiently repress her. Ireland must have Home Rule because not a single Unionist member of Parliament can secure a seat in Southern Ireland. India should take the confession of Lord Birkenhead seriously to heart. In his latest review of Indian affairs he told his brother Peers that in the case of Indians "the intelligent discharge of existing powers was a powerful argument in favour of their extension". Representatives sent out by those who hold this country in bondage will, of course, decide for themselves whether and how far there has been this "intelligent discharge" but there can be no question of real self-government for India until the conditions which Lord Birkenhead found in Southern Ireland begin to operate here. Not a single district in India must elect a representative who does not pledge himself to resist the bureaucracy nor must India be deterred by the "repressive tasks" England busies herself with in keeping up a system of Government which is as "abhorrent" to Indians as Dublin Castle rule was to the Irish. Only when "repressive tasks" exceed England's strength can India presumably hope to obtain what Ireland has achieved.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND "NON-WORKERS" OR "OUTSIDERS."

(BY N. M. JOSHI M.L.A.)

I.

When the Trade Union movement in India was in its infancy the employers and the Government generally regarded the movement as having no real existence beyond the few non-working class agitators who had started it in order to exploit the name of workers for their personal aggrandisement. But the growth and the solidification of the Unions which have taken place during the last seven years have now placed the question of the real existence of the movement beyond doubt. Neither the employers nor the Government can now challenge the existence of at least a few Unions with real working-class membership. But as it became difficult to question the existence of the working-class movement, the employers began to decry the practice of non-workers or as they are sometimes called 'outsiders' remaining in the movement to guide it and have been using every means in their power to get them out of the movement by trying to impose a condition upon the Unions that they could not be recognised if the officers were 'non-workers' or 'outsiders'. This attitude of the employers though unjustifiable is at least understandable. But during the last year or two a section, though it is very small at present, of the people who are connected with some Unions has begun to preach the doctrine that the non-working class outsiders in the movement are only there to exploit the workers for the fulfilment of their personal ambitions and must, therefore, be driven out. It is possible to remain indifferent to what the employers say in this matter as no body is deceived by what they say. People understand that employers will always speak against a practice which is at present necessary for the development of Trade Unionism in the country. But it is not wise to remain indifferent when a doctrine which is not at present in the interest of the movement is preached by a section of people who are in the movement. It is, therefore, necessary to examine in detail what is the exact meaning of the hostility which is, at present, being shown by a few persons in the labour movement towards the 'outsiders'.

DANGER OF VICTIMISATION.

Those who know the educationally backward condition of India where only 7 per cent of the population can merely read and write, can easily realise that very little working-class organisation can either come into existence or be maintained in an efficient order unless some educated people take interest in the work. It is possible to make the assistance of the educated persons available in two ways. In the first place in many industries there is always a section of the workers which has some education. In Railways, the running and the office staff consists of persons who are somewhat educated and some of them are quite capable of running their own organisations if there are no other difficulties. In an industry of the kind when the organisation of workers is a small one it is possible for some of the employees themselves to transact a good deal of the work. But a real difficulty is presented when negotiations are to be carried on with the employers or the agents of the employers. It is difficult for men who are already in service to put the case of the workers strongly and frankly before their masters and if they undertake to do it they may run the risk of being victimised in some way. This difficulty was clearly seen in the recent strike of the B.N. Railway employees. The General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation had to leave the important work regarding the strike to a Secretary who not being a railwayman is an 'outsider'. When the organisation becomes a big one even the ordinary office work will be found beyond the scope of those who are already in service and the need of a whole-time Secretary cannot be avoided. The whole-time Secretary may be selected from amongst the employees of the undertaking. But as soon as he becomes the whole-time Secretary of the organisation the employer will certainly treat him as an 'outsider.' This practice of selecting the wholetime Secretary from amongst the employees themselves is a desirable one and many Unions in England have a rule that their officers must be selected from the members of certain standing in that organisation itself. It will be well if Unions in India follow this practice and when this is done persons who are 'outsiders' and 'non-workers' not only from the point of view of the employers but even from the point of view of the members of the organisations will go out of the movement and no body need be sorry for it. Unfortunately very few Unions have taken this right step. The real difficulty in adopting this course is that very few Unions are still in a position to give a decent salary to their whole-time Secretary or other officers.

Even in the case of industries like Railways and the Post Office where there is always a mixture of educated and uneducated workers there is another difficulty of having an educated worker as an honorary Secretary or President. The porters and pointsmen who are uneducated work under the Station Master and in the Post Office postmen and runners have to work under Post Masters. Under such circumstances the uneducated workers may feel some doubt whether the educated officers of the Union will be quite impartial towards them. This small difficulty also will to some extent disappear when a whole-time Secretary is appointed.

WHOLE-TIME PAID SECRETARY.

In industries like the Cotton Textile or Jute Textile most of the manual workers are illiterate and even those few who can

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

NOTORIOUS BLOCK RATES OF BROACH.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKER.)

IV.

The officers controlling the management of individual railways though most such railways are owned by the Government and consequently by the people, seem to have deeply imbibed this spirit of deadly antagonism towards water transport, utterly regardless of the fact that the latter be in the interest of the consumer. Mr. F. B. Wathan, General Traffic Manager, M. & S. M. Railway giving evidence before the Acworth Committee in answering the complaint of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, admitted that he had been trying to kill the steamer traffic from Madras to Calcutta in order to utilise the empty stock. However, in the same breadth, he admitted that water carriage will always be cheaper than transport by rail.

KILLING WATER TRANSPORT.

Water transport is generally cheap but when railways backed by State guarantees lower rates at particular points to abnormally low figures out of all proportion to other rates on the same railways and carry traffic at such low rates where there is water competition making up the loss by high rates elsewhere, water transport is naturally killed and then the railway rates go up. Mr. W. P. Peechey, the then General Traffic Manager of the B.B. & C. I. Railway, went a step further in his evidence before the Acworth Committee when he tried to justify the admittedly unjust block rates at Broach, brought into force by his railway with the sanction of the Railway Board to kill the competition by the sea route. The block rates at Broach were unprecedented and almost illegal according to the "Monograph on Indian Railway Rates." These block rates were higher than the maximum rates for such goods booked to and from anywhere else in India. The special maximum rate on grain allowed for Broach in order to carry into effect what was described as a measure to safeguard the interest of the B.B. & C.I. Railway was 1 pie per maund per mile against the ordinary rate of 1|3 pie per maund per mile. The railway was permitted to raise its maximum rates by 300 per cent., in order to kill steamer competition which the railway succeeded in doing. The block rates remained in force, long after the steamer service was withdrawn, inspite of the petitions of the merchants of Broach on the ground as explained by the Railway authorities in reply to such petitions that there still continued to ply the small sailing vessels manned by Indian crews. Such has been the relentless hostility that the Railways nourished on Indian revenues and backed by the Government of the country have adopted towards helpless Indian Shipping in any shape or form. In the "Monograph on Indian Railway Rates" above mentioned, the final observation of the Broach Block Rates questions the legality of the procedure in the following words:—

"The legality of the present procedure is also doubtful. The Government are allowed to fix certain maxima and minima rates for each class of traffic under agreement between each Railway Company and the Government, but it is nowhere laid down that the special high maxima will be permitted for traffic to and from particular station."

INTEREST OF CONSUMERS DISREGARDED.

The grounds for the block rates as urged by Mr. Peechey, exposes the whole Railway policy in its true and hideous nakedness. It discloses an utter and highly reprehensible disregard for the interests of the Indian consumer. Even the late Sir William Acworth as the Chairman of the Railway Committee had to remind Mr. Peechey (who seemed to be obsessed by the hostile railway policy unmindful of the fact that the railways in India were Indian owned) that if the sea route had not been throttled out of existence by the action of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, the public might have got cheaper cotton.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Difficult Job.

A Labour member asked the Baldwin Government in the House of Commons whether any overtures had been received from the Russian Government expressing willingness to open negotiations for eliminating misunderstanding between Russia and England. The reply he received was as insolent as it was evasive, but the Baldwin Cabinet, even with all the adjectival elegance of Birkenhead and Churchill at their command, will have a difficult job in replying to the Soviet Note of protest against the British C. I. D.'s invasion of Arcos House. The Tory manner of helping to promote better understanding between the two countries is to set at defiance laws of international courtesy and allow the persons specially enjoying certain rights as accredited Trade Delegates to be subjected to violence. The Soviet Note makes the definite charge that even the wife of an official of theirs was detained with violence and searched although she had the diplomatic passport. This novel British method of abiding by the Trade Agreement of 1921 is naturally repugnant to the Soviet and the affair is likely to cost Tory Britain a great deal more than it imagines. Not only will it spoil trade relations between the two countries, but it will have the effect of making British Labour realise that the Baldwin Government and the Tories are hard pressed, indeed, for the promotion of some "patriotic" stunt to divert general attention from their measure to cripple the power of organised Labour in the country.

Whose Is The Fault?

Lord Clywd's remark in his presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in London that the Government of India had opened the door for India to direct her own excise policy will make non-official Indian opinion wonder what exactly his lordship wants to convey by this observation of his and whether he has not been seriously misinformed. It is non-official India which is crying itself hoarse through the Press and on the floor of the various legislatures, to impress upon the Government to take immediate steps to hasten Prohibition But instead of the Government opening the door for India "to direct her own excise policy", the people of this country find that door barred and bolted. They may protest and protest, their representatives in the legislatures may move resolutions and wish to introduce measures for local option. They are fobbed off with committees of inquiry and pious promises that Government are keen on the goal of prohibition, but revenue considerations make them hesitate in reaching it. The body over which Lord Clywd presided will do well to request the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to favour it with a statement saying how far they have come nearer that goal.

Autocracy In Excess.

At a time when the questions of future development of Indian States and their relations with British India are very much to the fore, one would have imagined that rulers of some Rajputana States could realise the folly of persisting in mediaeval idiosyncracies and vagaries of administration which would embitter still further the reations between themselves and their subjects. But autocracy whether in Mewar, Bijolia or Khetri, a sub-State in Jaipur, continues its stupid and annoying career unchecked and undeterred. Repression is in full swing, particularly in Bijolia where to wear khaddar and to open a national school are crimes, while in Khetri there was recently put in force a Compulsory Shaving Ordinance under which all male subjects of the State had to get themselves shaved as a mark of respect to their late Ruler. But these idiotic measures only whet further the appetite of the subjects of Indian States to come up at least to the level of "freedom" in British India—and thus defeat their own purpose.

Study Both.

Nawab Sir Mazammilullah Khan has fortunately removed the apprehension that the Aligarh University authorities are not keen on opening a Tibbia College there. The College may open in fact in the next University session. The Benares Hindu University is making arrangements to start an Ayurvedic Faculty and the Government of the United Provinces have promised a substantial initial grant for it through their new Board for the encouragement of indigenous medical systems. But we hope at both places, Aligarh and Benares, Unani and Ayurveda will be taught. This is essential from the scientific as well as communal point of view. It is natural that Aligarh with its faculties for Arabic studies may have better provision for Unani, and Benares should be in a favourable position to teach Ayurveda, but both centres of higher instruction must make an effort to include in their medical courses even the system of medicine for teaching which they may have to make special provision.

Gautami Satyagraha Ashram.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Annapurniah describing the work done by the Gautami Satyagraha Ashram, Sitanagaram. The Gautami Ashram is one of the growing number of institutions of its kind where genuine attempt is being made to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress. Mr. Annapurniah's appeal for financial help to the Ashram is addressed especially to Andhra residents in Bombay and we trust it will not go in vain.

STEPS TOWARDS POLITICAL UNITY.

WANTED UNITY OF HEARTS.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

MR. S. SINHA SCEPTICAL ABOUT GOVT'S ATTITUDE

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, till lately Executive Councillor of Behar Government arrived in Bombay on Thursday prior to his departure to England and has been putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SEPARATION OF SINDH.

Asked by a representative of the *Bombay Chronicle* in regard to his views on the resolution of the A.I.C.C. on Joint Electorate he said, "so far as it accepts the principle of joint electorates it is undoubtedly sound, but when it advocates the constitution of Sindh as a separate province on linguistic grounds and urges similar administrative changes in respect of Andhra and Karnatik, I am not quite sure that either it will find favour with the Muslim leaders or meet with the approval of a large section of the Hindu public.

Q: Why should it not find favour with the Muslim leaders?

A: Unless I am very greatly mistaken, the object of the Muslim leaders in advocating the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency, and its constitution as a separate province is to increase number of provinces in which Mohmedans are in a majority. If Sind were separated, there would be five such provinces, viz., Bengal the Punjab, the N.W.F. Province, Baluchistan and Sind. Now if the view of the A.I.C.C. on the formation of provinces on linguistic grounds were to prevail, then not only Andhra and Karnatik but several others, notably Maharashtra in the West and Orissa in the East, would have to be brought in the existence There will be probably a similar demand from Gujerat in the Bombay Presidency. Again, the South-Eastern Hindu-speaking districts of the Punjab may claim for themselves a separate provincial administration. The result of pursuing the policy of forming provinces on linguistic considerations would be to increase appreciably the number of provinces with the Hindu majority and I very much doubt, if this will meet with the wishes of the Muslim leaders whose object in demanding the separation of Sind is to make it—along with the four others—act as a counterpoise to the provinces with Hindu majority.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Apart from the Muslims, however, the problem of dividing British India into a large number of provinces based upon purely linguistic unity is a highly complex one, in which the question of finance will very largely enter; and unless the whole existing system of the British Indian Administration is going to be changed in the near future, I very much doubt if Government would accept the proposal of the A.I.C.C. for the constitution of Sind and the other provinces on purely linguistic grounds.

Q: Supposing the Muslims agree with the A.I.C.C.'s resolution about the formation of not only Sind but Karnatik, Andhra and other provinces?

A: Even if Hindu-Muslim leaders agree to such a proposal, the question will remain for the ultimate acceptence by Government. As I have explained above, I cannot persuade myself to believe that Government would agree to such a course easily or in the near future.

Q: So you assume the objection of the Government solely on the question of finance?

A: Not on the question of finance alone, although it will be a vital factor in the constitution of the proposed new province. I may claim some knowledge of this aspect of the case, since I come from Behar which was separated and constituted (with Orissa) as a separate province as a result of the declaration of His Majesty the King Emperor at the last Delhi Durbar. Both as a public man and more recently as a Finance Member of that province I know that from the financial standpoint it is most difficult task to constitute a province and to endow it with the full paraphernalia—administrative and educational—of a self-contained administration. At the same time, apart from the financial aspect there are other difficulties also which are bound to arise when settled conditions are disturbed, as is bound to be the case, when territories which have long been under a common Government are transferred or readjustments made on linguistic or ethnological grounds.

BETTER THAN SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Q: On principle, do you not think that joint electorate is better than separate electorate, apart from financial grounds?

A: Most decidedly so, and I have said so above. It is, therefore, that I am anxious that this very important question should be settled on its own merits and not at all made subservient to or dependent on irrevelent considerations like the formation of provinces on linguistic grounds.

Q: Will you kindly explain to me as to what you mean by "its own merits"?

A: I mean that if both Hindu and Muslims leaders are satisfied (as they profess to be) that the system of joint electorate (with the reservation of seats for minorities) is conducive in a large measure to public welfare than separate electorates as existing at present, then it should be adopted by both sections of the community and strenuously urged upon Government and the Statutory Commissions which will before long visit India to investigate the working and the progress of the Reforms. So pressed, Government will have ultimately no alternative but to accept the proposal. But if the demand is mixed up, as it unfortunately has been, with the creation of Sind, Andhra, Karnatik and Orissa and so many other separate provinces, then Government may not find it difficult to refuse to assent the proposal of joint electorate, in view of the ulterior consideration on which both Hindu and Mohmedan leaders have made it dependent in their resolutions on the subject.

NECESSITY FOR RESERVATION

Q: When there is joint electorate, is there any necessity for reserving seats for minorities?

A: Yes, for the reason that by joint electorate I understand that all voters in the constituency will vote for the candidates irrespective of their belonging to any particular community. But as things stand at present, there is no guarantee that as a result of such a process it will be possible for the minority communities in any province to obtain adequate representation in proportion of their numbers or influence. In my opinion, therefore, it is essential even when joint electorate has come into existence, there must be reservation of seats for minority communities in the various provinces—where they so desire it—to ensure their return in adequate numbers.

Q: Do you advocate the ear-marking of seats for the Indian Christians, Parsis, Jews and so on?

A: I would not do so for any community which does not want it. If these communities feel that they can count upon the support of the general constituency for adequate representation so much the better.

Q: Is it not better to have one electorate only and do away with reserved seats?

A: If the demand of the joint electorate is accepted by Government then there will be only one electorate. The only question that remains is that of reserved seats for minorities, which I think both the Mohmedan and the Congress parties have accepted, as necessary in the state of affairs existing at present.

SUBASH BOSE FEELING BETTER.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A bulletin issued to-day states that Subash Chandra Bose is feeling more comfortable in spite of persistent temperature. Sir Nilratan Sircar and Dr. Sunil Chandra Bose have gone to Puri to consult Bose parents regarding the future movements of the patient.—A.P.

COMING CLOSER.

DR ANSARI OPTIMISTIC

Dr. M. A. Ansari gave his impressions of the All-India Congress Committee to a representative of the *Bombay Chronicle* in the following terms:

"The All-India Congress Committee has been a great success and has achieved nearly all its objects during its meetings in Bombay. If it had done nothing else but laid the foundation for lasting unity and goodwill between the Hindus and the Muslims, I would have considered it a most successful session. But it has also taken a decisive step towards establishing political unity between the two wings of the Congress Party. The failure of the censure resolution on the Madras Swarajists brought

(Continued on page 9.)

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

APPEAL OF ABDUL RASHID.

DISMISSED BY HIGH COURT

LAHORE, May 19.

The hearing was resumed today of the appeal preferred by Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shraddhanand, before Justices Broadway and Kemp, at the Lahore High Court, On a reference made by Mr. Osborne, Advocate for the appellant, whether he would be taken to discard evidence which he did not read out to the court Mr. Justice Broadway replied that the Counsel would be understood to place no reliance on such evidence. Counsel resumed the reading out the Defence evidence from where he left it on the previous day. He submitted that the symptoms which, he contended indicated that the accused had an unbalanced mind, might have arisen from the use of charas.

Mr. Justice Broadway observed that it was no use making that submission, when there was no evidence to show that the accused used charas.

Counsel proceeded to submit that the accused was an eccentric man with an unhinged and unbalanced mind. He referred to the accused's alleged letters to Nawab Ali, the accused's son-in-law, when Mr. Justice Broadway pointed out that the letters were not proved as Nawab Ali, had stated that he did not know the accused's handwriting.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACT.

Counsel stated that there was a cerain amount of corroboration among the Defence witnesses and certain witnesses were linked up. He enumerated what he considers to be such sets of "linked witnesses" Counsel also submitted that if the motives suggested by the Sessions Judge were accepted as an indication of the prosecution case, the accused would be assigned a high position wholly inconsistent with his insignificant position in life. He contended that the general cumulative effect of the defence evidence was that the accused was a crazy man who, under some impulse, used to lose his sense of right and wrong and could not be held wholly responsible for the manner in which he acted. The fact that Swami Shraddhanand had not caused him any harm or injury only strengthened the defence case. With cold blooded murder none could have any sympathy, but the evidence showed that the accused's mind had passed the limits when there was perception of right and wrong, and he was not responsible for his act

Counsel had hardly finished the arguments, when without calling upon the Government Advocate, Mr. Justice Broadway pronounced the order of the Court that the appeal was dismissed, and the sentence confirmed.—A.P.

JURORS' STRANGE CONDUCT.

VERDICT BEFORE HEARING EVIDENCE.

JUDGE SUMMONS FRESH JURORS.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the case before the Sesions Judge of Alipur in which a European lady was charged with rash driving the jury composed of five Europeans was discharged for indicating their verdict before hearing the evidence. Miss Morton, a lady doctor was charged under section 304 A Indian Penal Code the prosecution alleging that on the last Saraswati Puja day the accused rashly and negligently drove a motor car on Diamond Harbour Road and knocked down a boy age twelve near Behala Bazar. The boy died almost immediately. When the second prosecution witness was being cross examined the fortman with the permission of the Judge wanted to ask some questions. The foreman wrote out the questions and made it over to the Public Prosecutor a slip of paper. The public prosecutor found in that slip the following words: "not guilty". He drew the judge's attention saying that the jury had already formed an opinion before hearing the evidence. The Judge discharged the jury and summoned fresh jurors.—A.P.

TRADE UNION BILL.

FIRST CLAUSE ABOPTED

LONDON, May 19.

After several days in the committee stage of the Trade Union Bill clause one was adopted by 295 votes to 156. It includes several government clarifying amendments. All Opposition amendments had been previously rejected or guillotined.—Reuter.

CAPT. PELLETIER D'OISY POSTPONES FLIGHT.

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—Capt. Pelletier D'Oisy has postponed his flight for a month for more favourable night flying conditions.—Reuter.

LT. COL. C. E. LUARD DEAD

LONDON, May 18.

The death is announced of Lieut. Colonel Charles Eckford Luard.—Reuter's Special.

(Lt.-Col. Charles Eckford Luard belonged to the Indian Army (8th Gurkhas). He was Political Agent, Bhopal and worked sometime as Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Indore and retired in 1925).

INDIAN SPEAKER IN IRELAND.

CORDIAL RECEPTION EVERYWHERE.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. DE VALERA

LONDON, May 19.

Hon. Mr. Patel returns to London from Belfast on Saturday, after instructive visit to the Irish Free State and Ulster. He has everywhere been warmly welcomed. He was in Dublin from Friday of the last week until Tuesday. He visited the Dail and the Senate and had a long interview with the Speaker of the Dail almost daily discussing points of procedure and comparing them with those of the British House of Commons and Indian Legislature. On Saturday he was entertained to luncheon by the Deputy, Mr. Cooper and also attended the Garden Party in his honour given by Senator Douglas at which Ministers, Judges, Speakers of both the Houses and other prominent people were present. He motored through the countryside on Monday with the Speaker of the Dail and later was entertained to luncheon by the branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. He stayed at the Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday as guest of Mr. Healy who gave dinner in his honour. Mr. Patel conversed with De Valera for few hours yesterday and left Dublin in the evening for Belfast where he is the guest of the Speaker of the Ulster House of Commons with whom he will have many conferences. The Ulster Government is giving a large luncheon in Mr. Patel's honour today. A number of prominent people will attend.—Reuter.

PERSIA WANTS CUSTOMS AUTONOMY.

DEPUTATION PRESENTS LONG MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, May 18.

Geneva.—The Persian Delegation to the Economic Conference has presented a long memorandum asking for customs autonomy for Persia pointing out that Persia was becoming modernised and incidentally, assisted European countries in their fight against the opium evil. The delegation added that Persia was asserting her position as a constitutional parliamentary State, and she was faced with the imperative necessity of increasing her fiscal revenues.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 18.

The Prince of Wales received in audience, on Wednesday, the Maharajah of Burdwan.—Reuter's Special.

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

JAPAN ALARMED AT TARIFF BOARD'S PROPOSALS.

THREAT OF ERECTING MILLS IN INDIA.

VICEROY TO PROMULGATE ORDINANCE?

BOMBAY, May 19.

The following excerpts from Japanese papers are of interest n view of the discussions in the press on the reported recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board affecting Japanese imports into India:—

Interviewed by the Japanese press, Mr. Fusajjiro Abe, President of the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company and the Chairman of the Japan Cotton Spiners' Association said, in reference to the report that the Textile Tariff Board have decided to advise the Government of India to increase the import duties on cotton goods by 4 per cent.

Mr. Abe said: If India proposes to impose a heavy duty on the Japanese Cotton manufactures it would seriously affect not only the Japanese cotton spinning and weaving mills but also those handling raw cotton and cotton manufactures. In consideration of the important position which the cotton goods trade occupies in Japan's freign trade Japan cannot overlook the seriousness of the problem. Japan's cotton industry cannot do without India which is a heavy producer of raw cotton and an equally heavy consumer of the cotton manufactures.

THREAT OF, BUILDING MILLS IN INDIA,

"If India levies prohibitive duties" said Mr. Abe, "on imports into India of the Japanese cotton manufactures, the Japanese cotton industrialists will have to build factories in India. In fact. the Toyo Menka Kaisha has already started it. Nothing definite is so far known as regards the results as the Bombay Mill has only just commenced operations, but I am of opinion that we Japanese can very well carry on operations in India. There will be time before all the influential Japanese cotton spinning companies establish their branch mills in India, but we have made up our mind to put it into practice when there is no other alternative. The weather conditions in India command the utmost attention in this connection; but I think that this problem may not put as out very much in view of the fact that a large number of Japanese are actually in India at present engaged in the purchase of Indian cotton".—Free Press.

2,98,500 BALES IN A YEAR

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS IN INDIA

BOMBAY, May 19.

According to voluntary returns suppiled to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the total purchases of American cotton due to arrive in India from September 1926 to August 1927 amount to 298,500 bales of which 192,260 bales arrived and 52,083 are believed to be at sea for India.—Free Press.

JAPANESE COTTON GOODS IN INDIA

INCREASE IN IMPORTS FOR 1926.

BOMBAY, May 19.

Japanese imports into India of Japanese cotton woven goods amounted to 200,269,000 yards as against 175,066,000 yards in 1925, marking an approximate increase of 12 1/2 per cent.—Free Press.

VICEREGAL ORDINANCE ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY?

Simla, May 19.

Topic of discussion in political circles here, is agenda of business for the next session of the Assembly, which has been published. It is pointed out that the published agenda gives no correct indication of the actual business that will come up before the Assembly. That the Legislative Department has done is to make up a tentative agenda consisting of the undisposed off business on the order paper in the last session of the Assembly. Since the last session of the Assembly was not prorogued but only adjourned, under the rules all business remaining undisposed on the order paper of the last session is carried over automatically to the coming session, no fresh notice being required for bills, resolutions or questions. Official business also would take more than the period generally allotted to the Simla session if the authorities attempt to get through all official legislative measures. But, it is common practice to allot some days, however few, for unofficial bills and resolutions and Government will have, therefore, to pick and choose amongst the measures that they have on the tapis, if they are to bring the Simla session to a conclusion within a reasonable time.

INTRODUCTION OF GOLD CURRENCY

Interest in the Simla session is expected to centre round the Reserve Bank Bill. The three issues on which the Government will have to contend with the opposition, will be (1) in regard to introduction of gold currency, (2) constitution and control of the Reserve Bank and (3) benefits proposed to be conferred on the Imperial Bank. The Finance Member had given an assurance in the last session of the Assembly that fullest opportunity will be given to the Assembly to debate the question of gold currency. The Muslim members who had gone into Government lobby on the question of ratio, had pledged themselves to support introduction of gold currency in the Reserve Bank Bill and it is likely that the Hindu-Muslim understanding recently reached—if it is accepted by Muslim organisations—will strengthen the prospects of co-operation between Nationalist Sections and the Muslim bloc, who

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. GEORGE B. SHAW.

VISITS INDIA IN DECEMBER

CALCUTTA, May 19

A special cable to "The Statesman" says Mr. George Bernard Shaw proposes to visit India in December as guest of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.—Free Press.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
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NON-PAYMENT OF INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

TRUTH ABOUT ALIBAG MOVEMENT.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ALIBAG, May 19.

What exactly is the nature and scope of the movement in Alibag is the enquiry undertaken by the Free Press of India in view of the charges made in a section of the press that the movement in Alibag was really 'non est'.

The movement in Alibag is in charge of the "Dharavadhe Nivaran Committee which literally intrepreted means 'Increased Assessment Resistence Committee.' The campaign which the Committee have initiated is confined to non-payment of the parties of land revenue assessment which represents the increase over last year's assessment voluntarily by the assessee. The movement is not therefore so much a movement for non-payment of assessment as for non-payment of the increased part of the assessment voluntarily.

GOVERNOR REJECTS APPEAD

The revised settlement came in force in July 1926. Representations and memorials were submitted protesting against the increased assessment. The memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was rejected on the 10th February 1927. The Bombay Council passed a resolution urging non-collection of increased assessment pending legislation on the lines of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, orders on which intimating Government's decision not to accede to resolution were published only recently. It is on 3rd April 1927 that the Dharavadha Nivran Committee initiated their campaign of non-payment of increased assessment voluntarily.

The total revenue assessment for Alibag Taluq before the present revision was Rs. 2,50,571. Under the present revised assessment it amounts to Rs. 3,33,000 approximately, marking an increase of Rs. 83,000. The revenue year begins from 1st August and assessments are payable in two instalments of which one falls due on 15th February and the other between 7th and 15th April.

ONLY REGISTERING PROTEST

It is correct that out of total assessment of Rs. 3,33,000, about Rs.3 lakhs have been collected. But, since the Committee never advised resistence of collection of old assessment or local fund cess, no credit is due to the Government for the collection of Rs. 2,50,571 representing the old assessment and Rs. 16,000 representing the Local Fund cess. Even in regard to the increased assessment of Rs. 83,000, the Committee has laid it down that it would serve the purpose it has in view, if only a fraction of the increased assessment is withheld in order to register the protest of the assessee against the increased assessment One of the reasons that have weighed with the Committee in making this recommendation is that withholding of Rs. 83,000 would involve a fine of Rs. 21,000 nearly under the revenue rules increasing Government's coffers to that extent which the Committee wanted to avoid.

The Committee is content if every assessee waits to pay his full quota till a warrant of attachment or distraint is issued to him and the balance held back is collected by that process. The number of persons who have withheld either the whole or part of their increased assessment as a result of the labours of the Dharavada Nivaran Committee is about 1000. This number is not insignificant, considering that many assessees had paid the entire assessment in the first instalment itself, that many are absentee landlords and that the movement was started late and that the officials have not lost one method of coercing and cajoling the assessees to pay up in full.

NOTICES ISSUED.

So for 500 notices under Section 152 of the Land Revenue Code have been issued Many warrants have been issued but only six attachments of moveable property have been effected at the houses of prominent members of the Dharavada Nivaran Committee.

The sale of the articles of Mr. Phadke of Zirad is fixed for to-day. The sale of articles of Mr. Manerikar, President of the Alibag Municipality is fixed for the 24th instant.

Six notices of forfeiture have been issued against the following gentlemen of Thal for the amounts named against them. Mr. Nilkant Vasudev Safre for Rs.63|1|4. Mr. Janardan Ganesh Kale for Rs.96|9|11, Mr. Kashinath Vinayak Ranade for Rs. 142|1|9, Mr. Sadashiv Anant Sinikale for Rs. 103|4|2, Mr. Mahadev Ramji Gharat for Rs. 48|12|11.—Free Press.

35 SCHOOL CHILDREN KILLED

SCHOOL BUILDING EXPLOSION

WORK OF A MANIAC?

LONDON, May 18.

Bath. (Michigan)—At least 35 children were killed when the north wing of a four-storey school building was completely destroyed by the explosion of dynamite. The school principal and one teacher and two passers-by were also killed.

Shortly, prior to the explosion the school farm house and barn belonging to the school treasurer, Andrew Kehoe, were blown up and burned. Kehoe's body was found in front of the school building.

Police discovered in the cellar of the school a huge quantity of dynamite. Local officials and police express the opinion that Kehoe, who is believed to have been in financial difficulties and was mentally unbalanced, caused the explosion by firing a rifle into a box of explosives.—Reuter.

DR. F. DHERELLE IN CALCUTTA

INVESTIGATION IN BACTERIOPHAGE

CALCUTTA, May 19

At the invitation of the Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association, Dr. Felix Dherelle, Director of International Sanitary Council of Egypt has recently arrived in Calcutta. He has undertaken an investigation of bacteriophage in cholera and plague in the school of Tropical Medicines Calcutta

Dr. Dherelle, who is a Canadian of French extraction, has been working at this subject for fifteen years.—Free Press.

SUPPRESSED CLASSES' RELIEF.

RS. 52,500 DONATED TO FUND

BOMBAY, May 19.

Messrs. Vallabbhai Patel and Manilal Kothari, President and Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, who are here in connection with the A.I.C.C. meeting, have received a donation of Rs. 50,000 from Seth Mansukhlal Chchajanlal of Bombay and of Rs. 2,500 from "a Hindu friend" towards the Supposed Classes Relief Fund, opened the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

WALK-OUT AND AFTER

LABOURITES RETURN TO HOUSE

GIVING BATTLE TO T. U. BILL.

LONDON, May 17.

A Labour Party meeting to consider the attitude towards the Trade Union Bill following yesterday's walk-out decided that despite limitations under which the Government's guillotine placed them they should continue to give battle to the Bill in the House of Commons. Hence the Labourites turned up at resumption of the Committee stage.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE

LONDON CORPORATION'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

LONDON, May 18.

The traditional pomp and ceremony of the City Corporation were displayed in a processional visit of President Doumergue to Guildhall where he was presented with an address of welcome in the presence of a brilliant company which included the Royalties, Cabinet Members, the Judicary and High Commissioners. The President responded, in cordial terms, dwelling on the bonds of friendship, uniting France and Britain.

At a luncheon held subsequently 650 guests were present. President Doumergue accompanied by M. Briand was most warmly greeted by the public on way to and from the City.—Reuter's Special.

BANQUET AT FRENCH EMBASSY

LONDON, May 18.

Rugby—King and Queen were the guests of the President of the French Republic at a banquet at the French Embassy last night. Special magnificence had been added for the occasion to the stately rooms by numerous art treasures which had been brought from the Elysee in Paris. One wall of the dining room was completely covered by a panel of Gobelins tapesty.

This morning the President Doumergue drove in state to the City and was enthusiasticall acclaimed by the crowds who lined the streets through which the procession accompanied by the Sovereigns escort of Household Cavalry passed.—B.U.W.

WHY SIND SHOULD BE A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

MR. JAMSHED MEHTA'S REASONS.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Jamshed M. R. Mehta's pamphlet in support of the separation of Sind:—

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

I have stated my views on the subject when replying to Mr. Harchandrai. Mr. Jairamdas is afraid of losing "substantial influence" with the Government of India and the Secretary of State. I cannot undertand what that "substantial influence" means. Let it be clearly understood that Sukkur Barrage definite fact, whether Sind is separate or not. The scheme has to be carried out. All that is to be done is that in the Ledger of the Government of India on the page of Sukkur Barrage account, a red line will have to be drawn on the heading, "Bombay Provincial Government" and another heading will have to be substituted, "The Sind Provinrial Government." I am quite certain, and it cannot be denied that the Government of India will consider seriously the question of Sukkur Barrage when giving sanction to the separation of Sind. All that is wanted is a courageous and firm stand by the people of Sind and show the Government of India a confidence in their virility.

I have shown in my previous article that the finances of the Sukkur Barrage remain the same, whether we are with or outside Bombay and that the revenue of the Bombay Govenment have nothing to do with the Sukkur Barrage scheme except if it fails. If it succeeds, as we all hope it will, the whole Presidency gets the benefit. So it is better for Sind to shoulder it from now.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Mr. Jairamdas writes of better Railways if we are with Bombay. What has Bombay done for the last 100 years for development of railways in our Province? This is the very argument on which I am keen to have Sind separated, so that we can fight our own battles with the Central Government when railway budgets are on the anvil. Bombay can get and has spent crores of rupees for electrification of a small portion of the G.I.P. and the B.B. and C.I. Railways, while we cannot get even survey of two feeder railways which we urgently need, and yet Mr. Jairamdas wants to remain with Bombay. It is clear that Bombay thinks more of its own and we have now to seek also our own salvation.

IRRIGATION.

It makes me angry to read Mr. Jairamdas's statement that Bombay is more influencial and that Sind Government will have no influencial man who will fight her battles. I can never agree to such an impotency. If we have to fight out our struggles with the Punjab with regard to its future irrigation schemes, we can devote more attention than the officials in Bombay will be able to do. Our member in charge of irrigation schemes and the head of the Province will have ample time and will be able to give more concentrated attention than the officials in the Secretariat 1000 miles away.

Then my friend talks about guiding and supervising the Sukkur Barrage. It is all a question of money and men. Bombay can get men to supervise, so can we. Bombay spends Government of India's money, so can we. If Mr. C. S. Harrison can be a Chief Engineer as a Bombay official, he can as well be one as a Sind official.

FUTURE SIND COUNCIL.

I have often written that the idea that our Council of Sind have made a bad show in the Bombay Council is only a figment of imagination. They have proved absolutely business like in their own interest and after all with a Sind Council, we can get men to come out and give their brains It is not that such people are not existing in Sind, but every one cannot afford to give up his work, leave the city and go one thousand miles away thrice a year. Mr. Jairamdas says that a Government of Sind cannot get a Principal Sharp or a Dr. Mann. Well, these gentlemen are in Bombay because Bombay pays them. They can as well be in Sind if we paid them. That is exactly the reason why I want separation of Sind. I want all such efficient heaas to be concentrated in Sind.

BOMBAY PUBLIC OPINION

This again shows lack of faith. Sindhis have often shown that they can raise their voice on matters of public interest, when an occasion arises. Why, a little trouble in a village or a woman running away or a man being beaten, we make the whole of India resound with our noise. I am sure that with more reponsibility, we shall have more confidence in ourselves and our voice will have greater publicity.

MINISTERS.

As for arrangements of Ministers, Mr. Jairamdas feels that we shall not be able to keep 3 ministers. If need be, we shall keep 4, even 5. If not, we shall keep 2. Three or four thousand a month on a Minister is not an item to be afraid of, when a small municipality can pay anything between 500 to 2,000 rupees to its Chief Officer. Such an item is not worth considering. If my business, expands, I keep more men. If there is no need, I do not. Few thousands here and there make no difference whatsoever.

FINANCE.

Mr. Jairamdas's article dwells largely on the Sukkur Barrage. As I have said before, Bombay is not going to spend a pie out of its own revenues. As for the other general finance, the figures shown by the Bombay Government are such as can convince anybody that we can run our own show. Why I want separation of our Province is to educate it earlier and make it healthier. This will mean more production and more production means more prosperity. More prosperity is more revenue and more revenue must give us more power for development...

INCREASED TAXATION.

I am afraid there is more likelihood for increased taxation by remaining with Bombay than in separation. My friend, Mr. Jairamdas, has got a copy of the Budget in his hands, and if he goes deeper into the figures, he will find that what is proposed to be spent on developments in the Presidency, excepting Sind, will surely bring us increased taxation. If he believes that Sind will be saved from extra taxation by remaining with the Presidency, I am afraid, he is labouring under a great delusion.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

How this question interferes with the separation of Sind, I cannot understand. Mr. Jairamdas gives us no clue as to what he is driving at. Foreign relations are entirely in the hands of the Central Government. Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Puniab or other Provinces have no hand in the foreign relations whatsoever, and we do not stand to lose a bit by separation. On the other hand, if an occasion arises, we shall be able to raise our voice more effectively as a separate entity, than as a part of Bombay.

FREEDOM FROM DEBTS IN 1977!

What is there to be afraid of? Our Karachi Municipality will have a debt of nearly one crore of rupees and it will not be paid till 1968. By 1968 there will be other debts which will go onward to year 2025. In all progressive cities and countries, this must happen. Developments are made for posterity and they also ought to pay. True it is, as Mr Jairamdas states, that all increased revenue will be spent in interest and sinking fund. That is exactly what is should be. If there is profit, well and good; or if we can get such an extensive scheme as Sukkur Barrage, the largest of its kind in the world, recover our capital, pay interest and the sinking fund and get free from all debts by the year 1977, it is worth having it. Surely Sind will go on from 1977 onwards to ages in future, which none can foretell. Thus financially we have nothing to be afraid of.

THE MUSLIM AND HINDU ELECTORATE.

We seem to think that the question of election is only agitating our country. But in fact it is clamouring for attention in all civilized countries of the world. Various organisations, such as Proportional Representation Leagues, have sprung up and the best minds of nations are at work for solution of this problem. There is no cause for disappointment on this score. Let us keep up in touch with the progressive nations and we shall find a way out. That even a country like United States is not satisfied with its election results will be borne by the following quotation from the latest book on this subject, by a great authority. "In the study of popular governments too little attention has been paid to the fundamental question of how legislative bodies should be elected. Our methods of electing them in America were derived of course, from those used in England; and they in turn, were the result of gradual evolution when the suffrage was restricted to a very small percentage of the people and when the problems of modern democracy were unknown. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are gravely defective for purposes to which we apply them.

"It has been shown by reason and proved by experience that a change in our methods of electing representatives makes it possible for voters, without any change in their natures, to elect councils and legislatures of incomparably greater service to them than they have elected under the old methods."

Thus it will be seen that the problem is one of method and not of compromise between communities. Even if the Hindus and Moslems embrace each other—and I pray the day may come soon—the problem will still remain in the same manner, as it still remains in countries of one religion only. This is all question of human temperaments and these can be stablised as far as legislatures are concerned by well-devised methods. One of such methods, I think, is Proportional Representation combined with graded franchise, so well-devised by the master minds who framed the Commonwealth of India Bill.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

THE GAUTAMI SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM

AN APPEAL FROM ANDHRA

Sjt. M. Annapurniah Editor, *Congress*, Sitanagaram (Andhra) who is now in Bombay writes:—

The Gautami Satyagraha Ashram was started in February, 1925 at Sitanagaram, East Godavari District, (Andhra) with the object of rallying public workers under a common banner and enabling them to render national service. It has twelve life-workers who rendered signal services in the Non-co-operation movement, some of them having gone to jail also in connection with the same.

Under the guidance of our head Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, we have organised different branches of work in the Ashram. We have been running a Khadi institute, a free dispensary, a Gurukal, a free night school for the depressed classes, a weekly paper, and we have been straining every nerve to serve the public. The following facts about progress in the different branches of work organised by us will give the public an idea of our work. Both spinning and weaving are organised by us, and Khaddar of several variaties, including that with silk borders of a high order is produced in the Ashram. On an average Khadi worth Rs. 900 per mensem is produced, and during the year 1926 nearly Rs. 11,000 worth of Khaddar was produced, while the sales during that year amounted to Rs. 26,000 nearly. As regards free medical aid, over 20 villages are within our reach, and the rapidly growing popularity of the dispensary can be understood by the marked rise in the number of patients from 9 thousand in the year ending with April 1926, to 15,000 in the year ending with April 1927. The spread of Hindi also in the neighbourhood, under the auspices of the Ashram has also been very rapid, while the Free Night School is attracting a fairly large number of pupils from the untouchable community.

Lastly, we have the weekly *Congress* which has been conducted by us for the last five years, and which has had the unique honour of having sent two of its editors to gaol.

The institution has now a property worth Rs. 20,000 nearly, and we hope to widen the scope of our work with greater funds coming to us. I humbly appeal to the public of Bombay and especially the Andhra section thereof to liberally subscribe to our institution.

M. ANNAPURNIAH.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE MARKET FIRMS UP

EFFECT OF ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS

CALCUTTA May 19

A noteworthy development in the exchange market towards the close today was its firming up as a result of the general anticipation that the Government might reject all tenders Acceptance at a rate 1|32d lower than the previous week's rate was therefore somewhat against expectations.

A Banker, interviewed, said that acceptance might cause a slight reaction although there was no cause to apprehend any drop. The large deflations so far effected it was said should prevent any sagging below 1s. 5 7|8d It was also obvious that export bills were brewing and remittance enquiry was on a limited scale. The gilt-edged market has not yet recovered from the stampede caused by the reported sale of 3 1|2 per cent rupee paper by Government through the Imperial Bank in Bombay. In the last few days there have been large selling orders in the Calcutta market from Bombay but owing to the feeling of nervousness the actual volume of transactions has been small. There was something like a rally yesterday but under pressure of selling orders, rates suffered retrogression yesterday.—A.P.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

DUTY TO BE ABOLISHED?

SIMLA, May 19.

The Commerce Department of the Government of India it is understood have under consideration the desirability of abolishing duty on artificial silk in the absence of an Indan artificial silk industry, and in view of the increasing popularity of artificial silk's decorative effects in both handloom and power loom fabrics, The existing duty is 15 per cent, and the revenue involved according to the figures for 1925-26 is Rs. 11.21 lakhs.—Free Press.

SIX PERSONS INJURED IN COLLISION

CALCUTTA, May 19

A serious motor accident occurred shortly after midnight yesterday resulting in six persons being injured seriously.

The motor car collided with a bullock cart going in the same direction as the car. The impact was severe. The driver of the car was pinned under the car and the car rod had pierced through his chest. One of the occupants was thrown thirty yards away and was picked up unconscious.—Free Press

AIRMEN LEAVE FOR BASRA

KARACHI, May 19.

Flying Officer Cocks and Leading Aircrafisman Rowston, who are flying to England in the D.H. nine aeroplane, left Karachi air port for Basra six miutes past four this morning. The flight commenced from Lahore on May 11th, the following day they were forced to descend at Khanpur owing to engine trouble. They reached Karachi on Monay last.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL AIRWAY AND PERSIA

LONDON May 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Locker-Lampson, replying to Commander Kenworthy said that the Persian Government had given no reason for its recent decision not to open the route along the Southern coast to the International airway. They, however, stated that in the event of their approving the International Air Convention of 1919 (to which the Persian Government acceded in 1920) they would be prepared to fix another line or International traffic across Central Persia. It was a question for the Air Ministry whether the alternative route along the Southern shores of the Red Sea should be considered entirely independent of Persia.—Reuter.

MIRAJ STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, May 19.

Bahoorao Gokhale Editor, Maratha, has accepted the Presidentship of the third session of the Miraj State Subjects Conference which is expected to be held on 29th and 30th May.

Geneva.—Rationalisation of industry means, according to the drafting Sub-Committee, that Government's public institutions and professional and industrial organisations should promote standard dization and undertake investigations on an international scale with a view to ascertaining the most efficient methods of production and encourage an interchange of information. Governments are also advised to take periodically a census of production on the lines laid down by the International Institute of Statistics.—Reuter's Special.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

BHAVNAGAR, May 19.

Owing to increasing cases of plague that are now being reported in Porbander, the Kathiawar Political Conference will not be held on June 23rd. It has been decided to hold the session some time in October or in December.—Free Press.

It is understood that the constitution of a special children's department in the Medical Colleges and schools in the Madras Presidency is engaging the attention of the authorities.—A. P.

RAILWAYS V. MOTOR TRANSPOR

LONDON, May 18.

Transport problems were discussed to-day in the Colonial Conference, and the increasing competition of motor transport with railways was especially drawn attention to. The consensus of opinion emphasised the necessity of maintaining railways as a backbone of transport systems and the road programmes be carried out in consultation with the railway administration to assure motors being auxiliary to railways instead of competitors.—Reuter's Special.

GAUHATI RESOLUTION.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S INTERPRETATION

MINISTRY NOT TO BE DEFEATED.

"Having regard to all that has been said for and against the conduct of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council, the Working Committe is convinced that the Party has done nothing inconsistent either with the ultimate object of the Congress, namely, the attainment of Swaraj, or with the spirit and letter of Gauhati resolution, as, in its judgment, there was no probability of wrecking dyarchy in that province at that time; but that on the other hand it has done all that lay in its power to prevent the strengthening of the bureaucracy by means of an alliance between the bureaucracy and a Party whose avowed policy is to promote communalism and repress nationalism for the purpose of securing office at the hands of, or as a favour from the bureaucracy. In so far as they succeeded in doing his, the Madras Council Swaraj Party deserves the thanks of the Congress and the country. The Working Commitee wouldd, at the same time, make it perfectly clear that in no case shall the Congress Party in a Council resort to such co-operation with the ministers as is not permissible under clauses (c), (d), (e), and (f) of the Gauhati resolution No. IV, and shall always work for a favourable opportunity of destroying dyarchy."

.."This Committee deputes Mr. Vallabhai Patel to go to Nagpur in pursuance of the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. on Wednesday, May 18, in regard to Nagpur Satyagraha, and to make a report within a fortnight."

The Working Committe hereby instructs the Congress parties in the several provincial legistatures that their duty under clause (a) of resolution (V) of the Gauhati Congress is to prevent the functioning of dyarchy as such wherever possible, but it does not impose on them the duty to defeat a ministry if the result of such action is in the judgment of the party, likely to strengthen the bureaucracy or any other anti-national party, and is further of opinion that it is desirable for the Congress parties in the several legislatures to cooperate with other parties for the purpose of carrying out the policy and programme laid down in clauses (e), (d) (e) and (f) of the Gauhati resolution."

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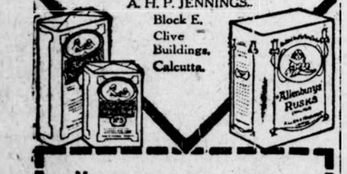

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MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA.

DR HARDIKER'S SPEECH AT THE BROTHERHOOD

Dr. N S. Hardikar delivered a lecture at the Students' Brotherhood on Thursday evening outlining his programme of sending an Ambulance Mission to China. Maulana Mohmedali who presided occupied most of the time of the audience in the absence of the lecturer who had gone to Victoria Terminus Station to interview Dr. Ansari in regard to the settling of the preliminaries about the mission. Maulana Mohmedali in a humourous and telling speech detailed at length the British policy with foreign countries and especially in India and said the British always sided the weak and gave instances from Indian history how during and British rivalry for supremacy for power, the British supporttd the weak for their allies while the French enlisted the sympathy of the strong. The Nizam, he said, was used as war lord against Tipoo and after conquering Tipoo they all knew what fate Nizam met for helping the British. Likewise the British policy in China was to create some war lords and help them against China and some day in future make them puppets in the British hands. He appealed to Indian politicians not to play in to the hands of the British as their war lords to pulverise their own countrymen for the sake of some kind of gain or the other.

DR. HARDIKER'S SPEECH.

Dr. Hardiker then said the Asiatics would have to organise themselves to create hatred crushing them under their feet. He was hopeful that a time would come when not only India but the whole of Asia would be united and be formed into one federation. Perhaps Japan did not want the Asiatic Federation, because in that case China and India would be free and independent which was not in its interest. But Dr. Hardikar was sure of the Asiatic unity some day. Referring to the mission of Medical Ambulance, he said they would go there to express sympathy towards the national government of China. The mission would consist of 15 persons, viz: five doctors, two compounders and eight male nurses. Mr. Sueb Qureshi also would join the mission. The members of the mission would be selected by the Select Committee, who should pass medical examination of fitness. They shoud have taken at least modern education and be prepared to serve for at least one year. They should be strict disciplinarians and if disobeyed orders the commander would be authorised to use pistols to enforce orders. He expected an expenditure of Rs. one lakh and appealed the Indian patriots to susbcribe their mites. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FOR RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS

NAGPUR REPUBLICANS DETERMINED

NAGPUR, May 19.

At a public meeting organised by the local so called "Republicans" a resolution expressing satisfaction at the unconditional release of Mr. S. C. Bose, congratulating him, and stating that the Nagpur Satyagraha will continue till the Bengal Detenues were released, was passed. Mr. Awari stated that Mr. Arjunlal Sheti, in a letter supported the movement and offered his services whenever required. He added that Mr. Sheti advised him not to depend on the present political leaders, but asked him to carry on the agitation with the aid of the younger generaion.—A.P.

ORGANISING MADRAS VOLUNTEERS

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MR HARDIKAR.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has addressed the following letter to Mr Hardikar General Secretary, All India Volunteer Board.

"I am anxious to make the Volunteer Department of the next Congress Reception Committee a success. It is my desire that you should come to Madras with the All-Indian traiers of your Board and trann our volunteers for the Madras Session. In consultation with the Reception Committee I shall make the necessary financial arrangements and will intimate to you the exact amount that we can spare for your in order to carry on the said work. Remind me of this again."—AP.

NTERCHANGE OF WIRELESS BROADCAST PROGRAMMES

STATEMENT OF B. B. C.

LONDON, May 18.

Apropos the statements purporting to foreshadow an early Imperial interchange of wireless broadcast programmes the British Broadcasting Corporation has officially issued a statement saying that caution and sentimental considerations should not outstrip practical considerations. But the Corporation last year had constructed the necessary experimental apparatus and now proposes to test the opinion of representatives of Colonies to the Colonial Conference to ascertain the demand existing in overseas for a British broadcast and the extent to which the Colonies are prepared to co-operate, financially and otherwise.—Reuter's Special.

A Surat message says: "Bai Dinbai Kuverji Mehta has donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 to build a science hall for the use of the Parsi Orphanage and Sir J. J. English School in memory of her son."—Free Press.

STEPS TOWARDS POLITICAL UNITY

(Continued from page 7.)

in the All-India Congress Committee and their exoneration by the Working Committee after a thorough investigation are a proof that the Swarajists and the Responsivists are trying to come as close to each other as the Gauhati resolution would permit. And to my mind it is the unity of hearts that matters a great deal more than the unity by means of a paper resolution. I can say that the President has certainly achieved the former, though not the latter. In spite of the speeches made by Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Moonji I know that to-day the Responsivists and the Swarajists understand each other better and are closer to each other than ever before. They interest in the political unity, though impersonal, is very great as I believe that Hindu-Muslim unity and political unity are to some extent inter-dependent.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

"The other two important achievements of the All-India Congress Committee are their blessing the Hindustani Seva Dal, in its noble and humanitarian enterprise of sending a medical mission and ambulance corps to China. More than half the sum, namely, 60,000 out of a lac has been already promised by the various provincial leaders and I have no doubt that the remaining amount would be soon collected. The energetic Director of the Medical Mission, Mr. Shuib Qureshi and the untiring Secretary of the Hindustan Seval Dal have not lost a moment since the passing of this resolution in giving practical shape to all their plans. I hope Indians will give all the support that this noble work deserves. This Medical Mission is going to China not only to lend and nurse the Chinese, but also Indians, Englishmen, Japanese, French and people of all nationalities who may be sick and wounded and require their help and assistance. I hope the sturdy and brave young men of India would pour forth in response to the appeal published in the press for volunteers.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

"The resolution on the Swaraj Constitution for India is a very important one. It would require great labour on the part of our constitutional experts to prepare this draft, and will take months to finish. It would have to be thoroughly thrashed out, and discussed by the various communities in the press and on the platform, before it would take a definite and concrete shape.

A RIDICULOUS RESOLUTION.

"It was a pity that the resolution enjoining Civil Disobedience on Madras Councillors, as a protest against the indiscriminate firing during the B.O.C. strike was passed in a light and jocular way without realising that the strikers had all gone back to work and their dispute had almost been settled. Such thoughtless decisions only cast ridicule on the members of the A. I. C. C. and lower the prestige of the Congress."

MR. JINNAH'S APPRECIATION

Dr. Ansari has to-day (Thursday) received telegraphic message from the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Mr. M. A. Jinnah expressing their great satisfaction at the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee regarding Hindu-Muslim unity.

MOBILISE MASSES FOR SWARAJ.

MR SPRATT'S VIEW

Mr. P. Spratt of the British Labour Party, who was one of distinguished visitors to the All-India Congress Committee, interviewed by a representative of the *Chronicle* said:

"I am very unwilling to make public my, perhaps, impertinent views on the All-India Congress Committee session; but as a representative of a school of thought which has very few adherents in India, I formed impressions which may be of interest.

"I was, of course, extremely pleased at the triumphant conclusion of the Hindu-Muslim Pact, and I should expect the enthusiasm and good feeting generated at the meeting to have a great effect in the country. But I fear that the effect will not be lasting unless the people as a whole are given something greater to occupy themselves with than inter-communal bickerings. What I mean is, of course, that the mass of the population must be mobilised for Swaraj. There was perfect communal harmony, I believe, in the Non-co-operation days.

"Even the expected fusion or agreement of the political parties would not effect this, I think, as it would be an unreal agreement. The cleavage in the Congress between those who desire "Dominion Status" and those who want complete independence is fundamental. It is the conflict between the bourgeoisie, who are now compelled, however unwillingly, to co-operate with Imperialism, and the masses who are compelled to fight Imperialism. The representatives of the latter are still mainly confused middle-class "No-changers", but it was interesting to see one or two confessed representatives of the working-class and peasants.

"I am not therefore very hopeful about the proposed "Constitution" for India. A democratic constitution is, of course a necessary plank in a popular programme of Indian freedom, but it is not in itself enough to constitute the whole programme for rousing the nation, and in any case we cannot expect the bourgeoisie (Responsivists and Swarajists) to put up a real fight for it."

CRITICISM OF PANDIT MOTILAL.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALIS COMPLAINT

Maulana Shaukat Ali gave his impressions in the following words:

"It pains me to see our young workers and many others also, some of whom quite responsible, battering old and responsible workers. I do not like the way in which Pandit Motilalji was set upon. It appears that they can be loyal neither to principles nor to their chosen leaders. I dare say that Panditji deserved more than this for joining the rebels after Gaya. And to-day it is his turn to bear as best he can with all the abuse that has been showered on him."

CREDIT DUE TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, who has been selected as the Director of the Indian Ambulance Corps to China, summed his impressions of the A.I.C.C, meeting as follows:

"The Hindu and Muslim leaders and the members of the All-India Congress Committee deserve to be congratulated on the spirit in which they approached and settled the Hindu-Muslim question. But the credit is entirely due to the President who, by his transparent sincerety, genuine earnestness and untiring efforts, brought about this happy consummation and opened the way for a satisfactory settlement of all the outstanding differences between the two great communities of India. It was a historic session of the All-India Congress Committee and I hope the political unity and co-operation amongst the various communities and parties in India will be very soon achieved when we will be able to offer Battle Royal to the foreign bureaucracy.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, May 19.

Commenting on the Congress Committee's decision regarding Madras Swarajists the "Hindu" says "The Working Committee's resolution on the subject passed immediately after the All-India Congress Committee had closed its session is a triumph for Madras Swarajists. It is in a sense a complete vindication of the action of the latter. The Working Committee has set right what is clearly a defect in the wording of the Gauhati resolution."

"Justice" says: "We had never felt any doubt regarding the attitude of the A.I.C.C. on the question and as we have repeatedly pointed out the purpose of our drawing attention to the vagaries of the local Swarajists was to expose their hypocrisy and to show that it was not the "Justice" party which stood in the way of their giving effect to their patriotic pledges. The conquering heroes will come home gloating over their success in getting the seal of approval put on their conduct by the working committee. We need not be concerned with their triumph which is bound to be shortlived but the country has after all awakened to the true significance of Swarajist politics in the presidency."—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Madras Government have sanctioned the construction of a hostel for the students attending the Madras Medical College. Accommodation will be provided for about three hundred male students.—A. P.

The Oil Workers' Union at a meeting held at Madras before the men resumed work passed a resolution thanking the Police Commissioner for his services in bringing the strike to an end. The workmen have been reengaged on the same work and at the same wages as before they struck work. All suspended men and boys have been taken back.—A.P.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, Lahore, has passed resolutions deeply deploring the recent disturbances at Lahore, sympathising with those who have been victims of communal fanaticism and the families of those who lost their lives and demanding immediate recruitment of Hindus and Sikhs in the police force of the Punjab so as to equalise their numbers with that of Mahomedans.—A. P.

The application made on behalf of Miss Carmen against the order of the Additional District Magistrate of Alipur transferring the case brought by her against O'Brien, a jockey from the file of the Trying Deputy Magistrate, Mr. S. C. Gupta was rejected at the High Court on Wednesday by Mr. Justice C. . C. Ghose and Mr. Justice Graham, Calcutta.—A. P. N

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

hold the balance of power. The Official circles are said to be perturbed over the prospects of the Reserve Bank Bill. In anticipation of a full-dress debate on the Reserve Bank Bill, the Government it is understood, will provide a good number of days for the Reserve Bank Bill.

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

After the Reserve Bank Bill, the Government, it is expected, will attach importance to the Royal Navy Bill which has passed through its reading in both the Houses of Parliament. It is only after these two legislative measures have passed through the Assembly that other measures will get their turn.

In regard to the recommendations of Textile Tariff Board, it is not yet definitely known whether any legislation embodying the Government's decision will be placed before the Assembly. There were three courses open to the Government in considering the Tariff Board's proposals. One is to give effect to the Government of India's decisions by a Viceregal Ordinance, simultaneous with publication of these decisions. The other course is to summon a special session of the Assembly, while the last course is to advance the date of the Simla session and prolong its duration. The second course is considered unlikely owing to the cost and dislocation of public business that is involved. Nor is the last course considered practicable as members of the Assembly have always protested against any prolongation of session of the Legislature beyond their normal length. It is, therefore, widely believed that the Government of India may object to announce their proposals and to implement them by Viceregal Ordinance as offering the best way out of the difficulty —Free Press.

ONLY THE FIRST STEP.

PATNA May 19.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India regarding the adoption of the joint Electorate scheme by the All-India Congress Committee Mr. Abdul Aziz Barat Law said: Every one who has the interest of his country at heart the Congress decision will be pleasing. The decision will have the effect of easing the situation. The settlement arrived at in Bombay is only a step though a big one towards National Unity. Great deal still remains to be done to fight the demon of religious fanaticism and intoleration.—Free Press.

"SALVATION OF INDIA."

SIR ALI IMAM ON JOINT ELECTORATES

PATNA, May 19.

In an interview to "The Searchlight" regarding Joint Electorate Sir Ali Imam said: "On the question of electorates, if Delhi saw the dawn of political sanity Bombay has seen the sun rise Hindus and Muslims should both be congratulated upon the decision taken by them Apart from obvious national interests it embodies, it is my conviction that it is the common electorate alone that will save Hindus and Muslims alike not only from political ruin but also the life of the nation Situated as India is, the Council Chamber is not of so much of consequence as that intercourse of people which believes in give and-take

I have always held that drifting apart of the two communities is not only prolonging the coming of political freedom, but is fast developing into an open war destructive to both. The country has gathered sufficient bitter experience recently to see the obvious if it did not do so before The Delhi proposals accepted by Bombay gives us the first breath of fresh air in the present stifling political atmosphere of India.

"Every man in the country," concluded Sir Ali Imam, "must throw his heart and soul in the new movement, which I believe, will prove to be the salvation of India."

Sir Ali Imam said the decision taken at Bombay in regard to distribution of provinces deserved support of all as provincial advancement largely depended upon linguistic and ethnological conditions.—Free Press.

AMBULANCE CORPS FOR CHINA.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

As already announced a fund of one lakh of rupees is to be raised for the Hindustan Seva Dal's Medical Mission and Ambulance Corps for China. Most of the prominent leaders of the Congress Provinces are in sympathy and have promised their quota, as follows:

1. Bombay 10,000; 2. Punjab 5,000; 3. U. P. 5,000; 4. Behar 5,000; 5. Bengal 5,000; 6. Gujarat 5,000; 7. Burmah 5,000; 8. Maharashtra 3,000; 9. Tamil Nadu 3,000; 10. C. P. (Marathi) 2,000; 11. C. P. (Hindi) 2,000; 12. Andhra 2,000; 13. Karnatak 1,000; 14. Berar 1,000. 15. Delhi 1,000. Total Rs. 55,000.

The leaders of Sindh, Assam, Keral Ajmer, and Orissa were not present when the above assurances were taken. But we hope to raise at least five thousand rupees there.

Thus the amount of 60,000 rupees is to be raised by Congress members and Congress organisations. The remaining 40,000 rupees will have to be contributed by other organisations in the country which are interested in this humanitarian work.

Accounts have been opened in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ld. Donors are requested to send their donations to the nearest branch of the Bank in the name of "The Hindustan Seva Dal Medical Mission and Ambulance Corps for China."

There is no time to be lost and we urge the Indian public to act at once. M. A. Ansari; N. S. Hardikar, in charge of arrangements.

HYDERABAD EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S FIRMAN

(From a Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD (Dn.), May 17.

H. E. H. the Nizam issued the following Firman on May 14, 1927:—

I appoint the Sadr-ai-Azam (President) and Ministers (Members) of the Bab-ai-Hakumat (State Executive Council) as follows and as provided in my Firman dated the 22nd Safar 1338 Hijri), regarding the reconstruction of the constitution of the Executive Council the various departments to be under each member are specified against his name and they will accordingly exercise the powers mentioned in the supplement to the said Firman:—

1. Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur Yamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E.,—President.

2. Sir Ameen Jang Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Minister (Member) of Law, Ecclesiastical and Royal furniture, effects etc.

3 Hyder Nawaz Jang Bahadur, Minister (Member) of Finance, Mint, Currency Department, Stationery, Railways, Mines, City and Suburbs Electric Department and Co-operative Societies.

4. Lt.-Col. Chenvix Trench, C.I.E., O. B.E., Minister (Member) of Revenue, Inam Department, Courts of Ward, Settlement, Agriculture, Development, Census, Excise, Customs, Forest, Commerce, Industry, Local Fund, City and District Police and Prisons.

5. Nizamat Jang Bahadur, C.I.E., O. B.E., Minister (Member) of Political Department., Commissioner of Public Press, Guest House, Municipality, Corporation, State Motor and Carriage House and Public Gardens.

6. Wali-ud-Doulah Bahadur, Minister (Member) of Education, Supply, Medical, Registration, Stamps, Post Office, State Press, Architecture, Army and Veterinary Departments.

7. Agil Jang Bahadur, Minister (Member) of P.W.D.,—Roads, Bulidings and Irrigation, Water Works, Drainage, Telephone and District Electric Departments.

8. Sir Farid-un-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., (Member) of Extra Ordinary.

Now Sir Ameen Jun's post of Nizam's Chief Secretaryship remains vacant and it is reported that the appointment of an European officer is under consideration.

Nawab Bashir Baig, Inspector-General of Registration, and Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jang, Postmaster-General are rumoured to be shortly retired on pension. Also Nawab Naim Yar Jang, Messrs. Hassan Yar Khan, Qutbuddin and Zahiruddin, First Taluqdars (Deputy Commissioners of Revenue) are strongly believed to be removed from service without any regard being had to their various terms of office.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Sir William Berton, Resident at Hyderabad, who will complete his period of service without the next year will possibly be appointed guardian to the heir-apparent and his younger brother during their sojourn in Europe for purpose of education.

The report of the Railway Paigah Commission is still receiving His Exalted Highness attention and orders for the restoration of two Paigah estates to Nawabs Moin-ud-Dowlat and Lutf-ud-Dowlah formerly Ministers of Army and Public Works Departments respectively, are shortly expected.

Mr. Crump, I.C.S., Resident at Gwalior is arriving here to-morrow the 18th instant to relieve Sir William Barton, who will leave for Europe on 6 months' leave on the 20th May.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED IN RAID

CHINESE AUTHORITIES' EXAMINATION & PUBLICATION

LONDON, May 18.

Rugby.—Mr. Locker Lampson replying to a question in the House of Commons stated that the Chinese authorities were making rapid progress with the examination of documents found in Soviet premises in the Legation quarter at Peking, and were now publishing them periodically in a booklet form with translations and reproducion of photographs. Until the Foreign Secretary had received and examined these documents nothing more could be said. Mr. Locker Lampson emphasised that their raid was not on the Russian Embassy in Peking.—B.O.W.

DOUBLE MURDER IN SALEM.

MADRAS, May 19.

News of a double murder has reached Salem from Krishnagiri.

Special officers, it appears were sent to arrest one ex-service man, named Boothan who was alleged to have something to do with two murders recently committed in Salem.

Boothan while resisting the chase shot one police constable dead on the spot. Another constable while trying to corner Boothan fired and Boothan was fatally wounded.—Free Press.

RAJPUTANA LETTER

REPRESSION IN BIJOLIA

COMPULSORY SHAVING IN KHETRI

AJMER, May 16.

(From Our Correspondent.)

With the advent of Mr. B. S. Pathik into the field again after enjoying the prolonged hospitality of the indeginous gods of Mewar, public life in Ajmer and for the matter of that in the whole of Rajasthan promises to revive rapidly. Parties after parties of citizens eager to see the province burning with life have been visiting and impressing upon him to mobilise the forces of his resourcefulness foresight, industry and courage. He has made a good augury by organising the Shivaji Tercentenary which was a complete success in every respect. The attendance was unusually large and representative of all communities and sexes and all parties co-operated in making the function a national one. The crying needs of the district are the organisation of the Labour, the reform of the municipal administration and the introduction of constitutional Government. It is hoped Mr. Pathik will also devote his energies towards these district problems. He enjoys the good-will of all communities and will have their support in this non-controversial direction.

MEWAR.

Three events have recently drawn public attention towards Mewar. The first is the release of Mr. Pathik attended by the prohibition of his entry into Mewar and the detention of his works by the authorities. That Mr. Pathik wrote as many as nineteen books during the forty-four months of his penal solitude is a glowing tribute to his parts. The authorities in Udaipur have promised to return the books after proper scrutiny, but what reliance can be placed on the words of those who have had no qualms of conscience in still detaining articles seized by the police during the search of Mr. Pathik about four years ago?

The deprivation of the fruits of one's mental labour is a serious injustice and Mewar's action stands almost unprecedented. The ban on Mr. Pathik's entry into the State is similarly indefensible and provocative, for it must be remembered that the most competent judges available in Mewar constituting both the Special Tribunal and the majority of the High Court Bench had acquitted Mr. Pathik of the offence of sedition, that it was by the exercise of arbitrary power that the Maharajkumar had clapped him in jail and that Mr. Pathik underwent the full term without the usual remission. Under the circumstances, the action of the State appears totally uncalled-for and shortsighted.

The second event is the bloodshed at Rikhabdeo temple, one of the most important places of Jain pilgrimage. After sifting the varying information received from different sources, one must be inclined to sympathise not only with the Digambaris who have suffered as wounded and killed but also with the Digambari claims regarding the possession of the temple, particularly in view of the unqualified support given to Digambari claims by the eminent historian, of Rajputana, Pandit Gauri Shanker Hirachand Ojha whom I interviewed on this question. Thus it is not difficult to appreciate the charge of the Digambaris against the administration of Udaipur to have shown partiality towards their rival-section the Swetambaris who have no doubt considerable influence in the State. And then the performance of ceremonies at the hands of two Swetambari officers cannot be regarded as too insignificant after the Maharajkumar had promised to observe strict neutrality. The employment of State troops is the crowning blunder of the State and its seriousness is increased by the facts that the casualties include a woman and a girl of ten. Every body will, however, welcome the news that the Maharana has ordered magisterial enquiry into the affair. I understand that the Rajasthan Sevasangha has also deputed its representative to make enquiries on the spot.

REPRESSION IN BIJOLIA.

The third event is the apparently sudden outbreak of repression in Bijolia. But from what I learn through a reliable source it seems the repression is the result of a settled plan. It is said in an informal meeting of the Ministers of Rutlam and Udaipur at Bombay a few months back it was decided to copy in Udaipur the methods of Rutlam for rooting out sedition *viz.*, the elimination by all means of all elements conducting to the publication of news and the creation of a spirit of resistance to wrong. Otherwise what could justify the humiliation of teachers and Khadi workers by demanding securities of good behaviour from them and depositing or imprisoning them on their refusal to submit to this humiliation, even though they were prepared to enter into personal bonds to give proof of their claim that their activities were confined to the work of rural construction? And then the banishment of bona fide citizens of the State is too dangerous to be tolerated while the demand from them of security to abstain from keeping any connection with the Rajasthan Sevasangha is foolish in the extreme. The reply to this repression by the kisans of Bijolia in refusing to close down their national schools and the village panchayets and by the boys in conducing the school in the absence of their arrested teachers and boycotting the State appointed teachers and curriculm must serve as an eye-opener to the authorities. Even from a wider point of view, of the coercive measures of Mewar are bound to be considered unwise at a time when the future relations of the rulers and the ruled in the Indian States and their mutual rights are being seriously considered and an amicable atmosphere is so necessary.

COMPULSORY SHAVING.

The *Tarun Rajasthan* reports a case of medieval autocracy from Kotputli in the Khetri sub-state of Jaipur. The Raja of Khetri having died lately all males within his territory were asked to shave their faces and heads and those who were unwilling are alleged to have been forcibly shaved. Pandit Ganesh Dutta of Agra in Gwalior who happened to be at Kotputi last week says he narrowly escaped from forced shaving after struggle with local officials.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

SAVANTVADI NOTES

SHIVAJI CELEBRATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAVANTVADI, May 8.

Sawantvadi, though situated in the farthest corner of Maharashtra, had once seen brighter days, and now having shaken off its lethargic indolence, is awakening under the new regime of its present ruler, His Highness Shrimant Bapusaheb Maharaja, to life and animation.

His Highness the Sardesai Maharaj is very keen on the spread of education in his State. One Mr. Bhikaji Pandurang Valavalkar, a rich resident of the village has endowed a sum of rupees 7,000 for the upkeep of an English School in his village. His Highness in the course of his speech while opening the institution, lately, made a remark that physical and moral side of education hitherto left unheeded must be paid due attention side by side with book learning. His Highness also made some valuable suggestions to the teachers and taught.

The Ter-centenary anniversary of Shri Shivaji Maharaj was celebrated with due regard to that first and foremost hero of our country. The meeting held on that occasion was presided over by His Highness the Maharaja. In the course of his address the Maharaja first expressed his satisfaction for the spirit of amicability with which the two historical schools contending over the birth-date of Shivaji, have come to a temporary agreement and joined hands to make the ter-centenary celebrations a success. The Maharaja Saheb paid a tribute to the self-sacrifice, tenacity of purpose, indomitable courage and many such rare qualities of Shivaji.

His Highness the Maharaja then alluded to the estimate of Shivaji's character formed by the Saint Shri Ramadas. Shivaji's religious tolerance and sincerity of faith were proved by his impartial respect for the holy men of all sects, Muslim as well as Hindu and toleration of all creeds.

CHOLERA IN S. REGISTRATION DIST.

According to the report on the cholera epidemic in the Southern Registration District, there is further improvement in the general conditions. In the whole Registration District there have been 759 attacks and 339 deaths as against 938 and 450 in the preceding week. This general improvement is shared by all the four districts, namely, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara.

INDIAN STATES.

The total number of attacks during the week in Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta country States were 332 and 130 deaths as against 262 and 110 in the preceding week. In the Kolhapur State 8 talukas are affected. Of these, M. Shahuwadi and Peth Karvir appear to be the worst affected areas. The total number of attacks in the State were 49 with 11 deaths against 65 and 37 during the previous week. Kolhapur City recorded 3 cases and 3 deaths.

SIZING OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

(BY R. N. BAPASOLA).

The sizing or dressing of textile yarn is quite as old as weaving and in the olden days the yarn was prepared before being woven. Some hundred years ago, the handloom weavers knew that it was necessary to apply some sort of substance to this yarn before operating into weaving process in order to reduce the friction in the looms and it appears that their object was to smooth down the loose fibres and thus give the thread a finish in appearance. In those days, the preparation used was of a mass of wheat and barley which was allowed to remain until it became sour before same being boiled. In fact there has been very little change in sizing since those olden days, in spite of the fact that new ideas and new materials and new improvements are being introduced but the process practically remains the same even to-day. The artificial silk is required to be sized in order to increase the dragging strain of the thread. It is known that a definite amount of resistance it gives to friction in weaving and to let the loose filaments. But the characteristics of artificial silk in wet condition present good many difficulties and it becomes a very delicate problem for sizing operation. In *wet condition* generally, the artificial silk loses its tensible strength and broken ends frequently appear without any *real reason*. Beside this, it is liable to stretch unduly when tension is applied and this stretch varies with different threads. Unfortunately, the method of sizing by hand in the hank has a very short life and it is entirely due to the weakening of the yarn in wet condition and it is also impossible in bringing out properly and dressing. At present, machines are being used for sizing artificial silk yarn hanks. But in several respects, they still need perfetcion. Another method of sizing that has been extensively employed is the bobbin system. In fact it eliminates its broken ends although the process is very tedious. In this method the warps are being made up afterwards. For sizing in the warp, the slasher and the tape machine are at times used both with hot air drying and with a cylinder. The chief difficulty in the general use is a long drag from the size box which causes a long length of warp being on the tension for a long time in the wet state. In the most up to date warp sizing machine especially designed for artificial silk yarn, most of the difficulties referred to can be easily overcome. In this special machine the length of warp exposed is very small and the running is so adjusted that there is no drag and hence there are very few broken ends. I may mention to you that the chemicals used in sizing originally were of Farinaceous product converted into sticky paste. But all were subsequently discarded in favour of more ideal mixture that means one which is more or less a fluid. Dexterine is largely used and it has its great drawback of its being readily influenced by atmospheric-pressure. The substance which is now much in favour is "Gelatine". The latest product is called Rayonal and it is clear and thin like water and it gives a transperant film and in fact it helps in the formation of rounded thread. The writer has already given a new German process on sizing artificial silk yarn in the *Bombay Chronicle* of May 12 which should be consulted for further information on this subject.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was below normal at Rawalpindi and the minimum at Hissar. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Multan, Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was normal except at Jhansi, where the minimum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 109 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and moderately clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect outside lower Sind. Day temperature did not differ much from the normal, night temperature was higher than usual in south-west Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and South Gujarat. Temperature was almost normal except at Surat, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 108 deg. at Ahmedabad and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the west Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Akola and the minimum lower at Jubbulpore; elsewhere temperature was almost normal. Akola recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 113 deg.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had 0.15 in. of rain and Mormugao a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 90.5 deg. (1 deg below normal) and a minimum value of 82.0 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgum reports a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall and in defect generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in south Hyderabad and higher locally in north Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was above normal in the central parts of the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Several thunder-storms with or without rainfall were reported to have occurred in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in North Malabar and local in the south Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides the one already mentioned, are 0.64 in. at Mangalore, 1.06 in at Calicut, 0.16 in at Bangalore, 0.16 in. at Bellary and 0.62 in. at Negapatam.

Forecast.—Conditions continue favourable for thunder-storms in the south of the Peninsula.

B. B. & C I. R. EMPLOYEES' UNION

AGENT INSISTS ON REGISTRATION.

In a communication, Mr. Jhabwala recognises the otherwise sympathetic and humane attitude displayed by the Agent of the B.B. & C.I. Railway in the matter of grievances and complaints of the Railway employees. The Agent, however, is not willing to recognise the Employees' Union, unless and until it is registered under Government law.

Now the Government law is to all intents and purposes an immobile machine for though the Act is passed yet it has not been put into force and the Agent demands that it should be first registered and then he would recognise. The Union has made repeated attempts at registration as well as at recognition but questions Mr. Jhabwala, who is to blame if the Act is not brought into force? Should the Agent postpone his desire to recognise the Union only because the Act has not been brought into force?

B B & C I RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, President, of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employee's Association has issued the following appeal to the railway staff of the BB. and C.I Railway service:

You must have seen from the joint statement issued on the 27th April 1927 under the signature of the Agent and myself that the preliminaries about the recognition of our Association have been settled. The Trade Union Act will soon come into force and our Association will have to be registered under the Act. It is therefore necessary that you should all join the Association before the end of this month. If you to make the Association a living organisation strong enough to safeguard your just rights and privileges and to redress your grievances you must all join the Association in large numbers without any dela

Only those who joined the Association can claim to represent their case through the Association. We therefore appeal to you all to join the Association before the end of this month.

A representation for the revision of circular No. 95A of 20th April 1927 embodying the main grievances and demands of the Loco and Carriage staff has been submitted by us to the Agent on 9th May 1927.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION

Out of the 87 candidates that have appeared for the Sanitary Inspectors' examination held in April last, the following 46 have passed the examination subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London:—

Advani N. T., Ahmed Pirzada Sirajuddin, Bajpayee B. M. Bamroya Moolchand, Banerji B., Bhatt, Lakshmishankar, N. Brighton C.C., Budholia S. N., Dalal, H.M. (Dr.), Dave C.M.Despande K.V., Dighe, R. K., Gidwani H. B.(Dr.), Godse, R. L., Gore V.G., Gumaste A.K., Hirwe D.M., Jaspal Jagan Nath, Joshi, Chandrashankar J., Joshi, G.B., Joshi G.S., Joshi J. R., Joshi R. K., Kazi R A., Krishna K. V., Kulkarni D. N., Mahajan G. S. Meghan V. D., Menon P. N. K., Menon U. Kumara, Mhaisker D. G. Mudaliar V.R., Nazar Shankar Vishwanth, Pandit Mukundraj Ganpat, Patni H. M., Pinick Bulaqi Ram, Pradhan S. R., Punalekar S. A, Pustake M.D., Raghawasmy G. S. V., Rajmahomed Dawood, Ramrao D., Ranade P. T., Sreeramurty G., Subbarao R. V., Talwalker T. H. (Dr).

All the three Oil Companies of Madras are now working with full complements of workmen. Normal conditions now prevail, but police precautions are still maintained. The workmen of the Diocesan Press, numbering about 250, who struck work about two weeks ago are still holding out.—A. P.

Atmaram Ramrattan Bazaz, a resident of Lahore has been sent up for trial by the Sind C.I.D. before the City Magistrate of Karachi under sections 409 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, on a complaint made by Shivji Narainji Gantara, a director of the Tokyo Shanghai Trading Company of Karachi.—A. P.

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugs and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed; for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Jumma Masjid.

THE CROWN Co.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS.

Railway Insurance and Steamer Claims Collectors.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS & GENERAL AGENTS.

HEAD OFFICE:—Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Mandvi, Bhendi Bazaar, Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar, Grant Road and Parel.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS AND MINISTRY

CRITICISM OF WORKING COMMITTEE

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, member of the Madras Legislative Council and a member of the All-India Congress Committee interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle", said:—

When I seconded Mr. Sambamoorthy's amendment authorising the Working Committee to call for an explanation from the Madras Council Congress Party for not having voted down the salaries of the Ministers, I least expected that the Working Committee would dispose of the question so soon. If I did not support Mr. Gopal Menon's resolution, it was with the object of avoiding any disruption in the Madras Council Congress Party. It is indeed a great pity that Mr. Satyamurthi should have thought fit to call his colleagues in the Council who differed from him in this matter, as the "allies of the Justice Party". It is not by abuse of this kind that the solidarity of a party can be maintained. Again, Mr. Satyamurthi in his "Damp Spuib" interview states that the proposer of the motion finding the House was against the motion beat a hasty retreat and accepted the amendment of Mr. Sambamoorthy". This statement is not only incorrect, but also indiscreet. It was after a good deal of persuasion from some of those that are interested in maintaining the solidarity of the Congress Party in the Madras Council, that the mover and the seconder of the original motion agreed to withdraw it. Besides, it was only after the motion had been put to vote that one could have found whether the House was really for or against it. It is hasty statements like these that have been responsible for breaking up parties and for lowering the prestige of the Congress in the country.

I hope that Mr. Satyamurti holding the responsible place of a Deputy leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Council would endeavour to strengthen it, instead of perhaps unnecessarily weakening it.

S. P. C. A. ACTIVITIES

During the month of April last, the Society employed in all 54 Agents of these 10 were on sick leave, and 3 were employed for office and hospital work. The 41 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,295 individuals during the month.

In 1,112 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 77 cases the accused were fined and their animals *viz* 77 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 53 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 21 loaders were convicted and fined Rs.137|12 in all. In 18 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruels to their animals.

In 15 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

767 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND "NON-WORKERS" OR "OUTSIDERS."

(Continued from page 6).

read and write, are not generally capable at present to conduct their own organisations. Even in these industries there are some clerks and maistries who are capable or at least may become capable after some experience of conducting the organisations. In Bombay there is an organisation at present run by a store-keeper in a factory. The Secretary not being able to correspond in English the organisation is no doubt at some disadvantage. On many occasions they have to requisition the services of an educated man entirely unconnected with the Union. Instead of being compelled to adopt this course there is certainly some advantage in having an educated 'outsider' as a responsible official of the Union. Even in the case of these industries if an educated worker in the industry can be secured as a whole-time official of the Union it will be a desirable thing and if the educated outsiders are to be driven out without doing injury to the movement it can only be done in this way. There is some disadvantage of a special kind in having either the clerks or maistries actually working in factories, being made officials of Unions while they are employed in the factories. The organisations of workers in such industries have not only to secure better conditions of work from the employers such as short hours and living wages but they have also to protect its members against the petty tyranny and acts of injustice and unfairness from which they have to suffer from day to day and it is generally the clerks and maistries in factories who are generally responsible for these acts of tyranny or injustice or unfairness. Organisations in which such clerks and maistries predominate will not therefore be able to give full protection to the actual manual worker unless the chief official of the Union is a whole-time paid worker or an educated 'outsider' capable of protecting the illiterate manual workers against the clerks and maistries when the interests of the latter clash against the interests of the former.

(To Be Continued.)

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 14th instant., the total mortality 554 was 21 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.18. The mortality for the 20th week of 1926 was 538 and death-rate 21.87 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 was 662 and death-rate 27.76.

Out of the total deaths, 112 were among infants under one year of age; 24 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Smallpox caused 58 attacks (including 5 among the Haj pilgrims) and 33 deaths. Plague caused 25 attacks and 23 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 307 as against 343 for the 20th week of 1926 and 332 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-26).

FOR THAT
Bad Cold
YOU MUST TAKE
Peps
I.P. 416.
INFECTION-KILLING TABLETS
Re. One per bottle, all medicine vendors.

Twin faces in her mirror.

TWIN faces but how easily she can tell the difference! Both hers, but one as she was before she went to bed, the other as she rises in the morning with her complexion so clear and fresh that she looks years younger. That is because she massaged in a little Mercolized Wax before she went to bed. While she slept the Mercolized Wax was gently, imperceptibly dissolving away all the old, worn-out, dried-up particles of skin and allowing the young, delicate skin which was underneath to grow clear and unstifled.

That is the process Nature designed, one layer of new skin gradually replacing another as exposure to light and dust caused it to grow old, dry and discoloured. Modern life interferes with Nature's process, and half the dull complexions one sees are due entirely to minute particles of worn-out skin clogging the tiny pores and choking the delicate, young skin underneath.

Try to experiment yourself to-night before you go to sleep. Gently massage your face, neck and arms with some Pure Mercolized Wax. To-morrow morning look in the glass and we will promise you will be delighted with the result. Mercolized Wax cannot fail. It is simply Nature's own way. Do not forget. Try it to-night. Just ask any chemist for some Pure

Mercolized Wax

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

CALM UNTROUBLED SLEEP

can be ensured by taking Phenalgin shortly before going to bed. Instead of restless, sleepless, agelong nights, followed by lassitude and nervous irritability during the day,

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

tranquilises the brain and nerves, ensures restful, refreshing slumber and the certainty of vigour and energy on waking.

Phenalgin has no depressant action whatever; it is

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

A RE FLEX OF CONFLICTING TENDENCES OF THOUGHT

For the last two weeks, Marathi journals and periodicals were full of eulogy and panegyrics on the great hero of modern Maharashtra, the great Shivaji. Out of the hundred and odd papers, there is not one that has not thought it fit to devote at least some of its space to pay its genuine tribute to him, whom Jodunath Sarkar, in spite of his strong prejudices against Shivaji and Maharashtra adores as "the last great constructive genius that the Hindu race has produced." There is scarcely a journal in other vernaculars and English but has not recalled Shivaji's great and manifold qualities of head and heart, on the occasion of his three hundredth birth anniversary.

MODERN SHIVAJIS.

"Mabarashtra" of Nagpur declares that Shivaji is not remembered for his other great virtues, but his memory and example serve as an ispiration because, above everything else, he unremittently strived for his country's freedom and achieved it, not minding what means he employed to attain his end. For this very reason Valera and Kemal would be remembered in Ireland and Turkey. In India, her modern Shivaji will in essence be like the old Shivaji, but in all externals he will have to be as modernised and materialist in outlook as Mustafa Kemal.

VERSATILE GENIUS.

"Kesari" writes a classical and learned article to pay its grand homage to Shivaji, brings out all his prominent qualities and conclusively establishes his title to be a hero of heroes. The journal compares him with other great and brave men from modern and medieval histories of many countries and says that Shivaji stands alone by himself and has not his second. The journal concludes that it is neither surprising nor wrong that before such a versatile personality, in whom all human virtues reached their excellence that all should feel like pigmies before him.

DON'T WORSHIP BLINDLY.

"Kranti", a newly started official weekly organ of the Bombay Workers and Peasants Party, while paying its tribute to shivaji as the champion of the oppressed masses of those days protests against the mechanical and blind way in which Shivaji is sought to be installed as a demi-god. The journal says that this is a pernicious and sinister tendency in as much as it makes common people feel that all great exploits are meant for exceptional people alone and that they must always serve as unimportant mobile material, to suit their needs. The journal says that Shivaji was indeed a great force that produced among his contemporaries a spirit of solidarity, but without genuine and competent elements beside him even he would have failed.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Practically all publicists in the eleven districts of Maharashtra proper and most of the district journals have favourably received Mr. Kelkar's proposals and Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar's efforts in the direction of bringing about all political parties together, as far as work in the Councils and Assembly is concerned. Most of the journals stand for unity among Swarajists, Responsivists, Liberals, Non-Brahmans and Mussalmans. But some of them are not satisfied by only this, as after all, they maintain, the question of Council policy does not directly affect the broad masses of the country.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

"Maharashtra" while approving of political unity on the basis of resistance to Government and consolidation of popular power, supports the move of a Bengal member for Boycott of British goods. The journal refers to the report made by a Boycott Sub-Committee, appointed by the Delhi Session, which consisted of Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Subash Chandra Bose and others. The journal complains that the valuable and practicable suggestion made by that Committee were never properly attended to nor acted upon and requests Congress leaders to take them up.

ORGANISE WORKERS AND PEASANTS

"Kranti" devotes a lengthy leader to point out that the questions which are engrossing the mind of the Congress leaders of all pursuasions can scarcely be characterised as the people's questions. The journal maintains that the Congress must voice the demands of the workers and peasants and provide them actual proof that it is striving for their economic betterment. Until then, the paper opines, the Congress is bound to remain out of touch with the masses. It pleads for the adoption of the programme suggested by Messrs. Joglekar and Nimbkar of the Workers and Peasants party, with suitable amendments and alterations if necessary.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND CHINA.

"Maharashtra" and "Kesari" have taken due note of the developments in the Chinese situation since, the despatch of the five Powers was sent to the Chinese Nationalists. Enland's threatening, intimidating and hectoring attitude has been universally condemned, say the journals, and they see no chances that Japan and America will see their way to give up their conciliatory attitude and unnecessarily get embroiled in the boycott movement. In the face of such a situation the journals inquire what about Austen Chamberlain's prestige?

SHREWD BOLSHEVIKS.

"Nawa Kal" writes about the British official raid on the Arcos House, where the Russian Embassy and the Trade Delegation have their quarters, comparing it with Chang-Tso-lin's raid on Peking Embassy. The journal says that Bolshevik statesmen are behaving very cautiously and coolly. They have refused to take action even under gravest provocation as they are anxious that the Chinese liberation movement must be given every chance to succeed and insults flung in the face of Russia must not act as opposing influences. The journal opines that the Bolsheviks consider that in a short time China and Japan will be imbued with the spirit of socialism and if they continue their present policy of steady permeation and penetration, the whole of Asia will soon be free from the yoke of foreign imperialism, including British. Knowing this full well, conservative politicians of Great Britain are making every attempt to goad Russia on to take wrong action and for that end in view, may even go to the extent of cancelling even the Trade Agreement, says "Nawa Kal".

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